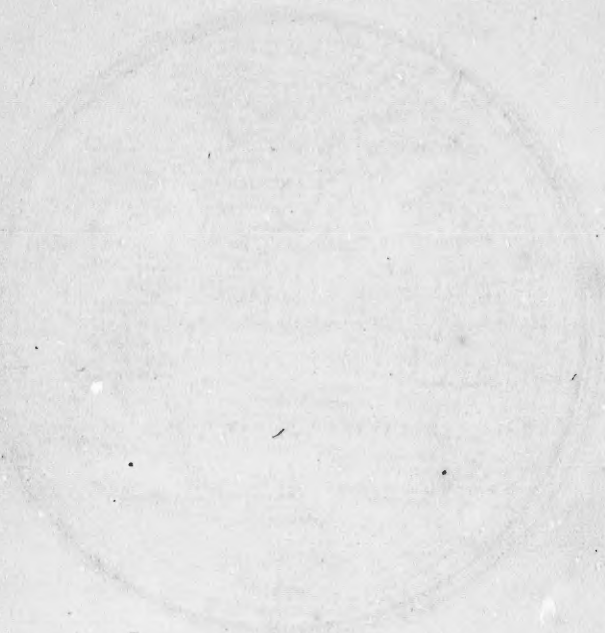


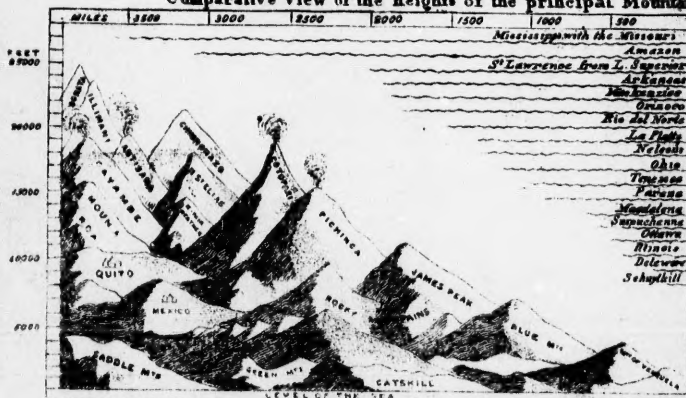
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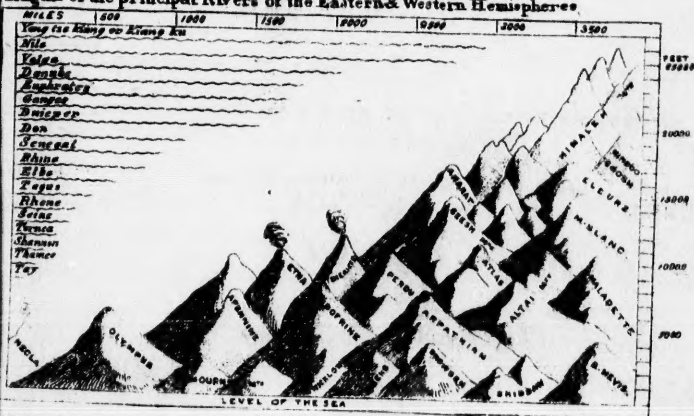
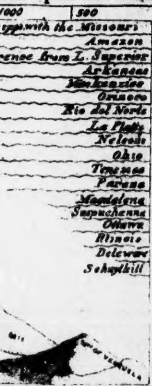


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INTRODUCTION TO GEOGRAPHY,

ANCIENT, MODERN, AND SACRED;

WITH AN

OUTLINE OF ANCIENT HISTORY.

BY

Robert Sullivan, Esq., A.M. T.C.D.

SEVENTH EDITION, WITH MAPS AND ILLUSTRATIONS.

DUBLIN:

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NATIONAL EDUCATION,

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AT

MONTREAL,

BY

ARMOUR & RAMSAY.

1848.

PREFACE.

THE extensive and increasing demand for this little Work has enabled the Publishers to enhance its value by the addition of MAPS and ILLUSTRATIONS. The Maps, from their smallness, may appear to be of little use, but to learners they will be found to be more useful than if they were large and crowded. They will enable them to form clear ideas of the outlines and position of the several countries, and of the exact localities of the principal towns; which in the generality of maps it is not easy for children to do.

As the "Method of Teaching Geography", which appeared in the preceding editions, will be found in the Author's "Geography Generalized," to which this book is an Introduction, it was thought better to omit it, and to insert in its place some new, and to children, more appropriate matter.

To the article referred to, the Teacher's attention is specially directed; and also to the Author's observations in the Preface of his larger work, particularly with regard to the old and absurd method of teaching geography by rote.

The Author takes this opportunity of thanking several correspondents for their suggestions. He will not, however, cease to "identify" his little works on education with "the National Schools." In fact these books never would have been written, had it not been to supply wants which he observed in the National Schools, with which it is his pride and his pleasure to have been so long connected. Nor is there any thing in them to prevent their use in other schools, as is proved by the extensive and increasing demand for them, particularly in England.

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INTRODUCTION TO GEOGRAPHY.

METHOD OF TEACHING GEOGRAPHY.

[The following observations, which are taken from the Author's "Outline of the Method of Teaching Geography in the National Model Schools," are, of course, intended for the Teacher.]

"BEFORE commencing geography, the pupils should be made acquainted with at least the four cardinal or principal points of the heavens. This may be done in a few minutes. Take them out at *mid-day*, or in other words, at *twelve o'clock*, and tell them that if they look towards the sun, their *faces* will be in the direction of the *south*, their *backs* towards the *north*, their *right* sides to the *west*, and their *left* towards the *east*; and that this is the case *every day in the year at twelve o'clock*. Or, as children are liable to forget *which* of their sides, in such a position, is turned to the *east* or *west*, let them connect these points with the part of the heavens in which the sun *rises* or *sets*;* and they will feel no difficulty in pointing to the *east* and *west* points of the heavens or horizon. Having fixed these points in their minds, let them return to the school-room, and *begin their first lesson on geography with it*. In which side or wall of the room is the principal entrance? may be asked; and the answer will be, in the *south*. Why? Because it is in the direction of the sun at twelve o'clock. In which side is the rostrum or master's desk? In the *north*. Why? Because that is the *side opposite to the south*. The *east* and *west* sides of the room will be as easily pointed out; and from the school-room the questions may be extended to the play-ground, and to the entire premises. The pupils will readily name the streets that run along or en-

* During the *equinoxes* only, the sun *rises* and *sets* in the *east* and *west* points of the horizon. Between the vernal and autumnal equinoxes, the sun *rises* and *sets northward* of the *east* and *west* points of the horizon; and between the autumnal and vernal equinoxes, proportionally *southward*.

close the Education Ground, on the *north, south, east, and west*. These streets, they should be told, are the northern, southern, eastern, and western *boundaries* of the premises. The questions may then be extended to the city generally; as, on which side of the city is Merion or Mountjoy-square? Which side of these squares is nearest or farthest from us? In what direction is Sackville-street from Marlborough-street? Do they cross at right angles, incline, or run parallel to each other? In what direction from Dublin does Kingstown, Lucan, or Ashbourne lie? Similar questions should be put regarding the *counties* bordering upon Dublin; and thus geography is commenced, as it should be, with TOPOGRAPHY.

PREPARATORY QUESTIONS FOR YOUNG BEGINNERS.

WHERE do you live? In what direction is that from the school? Point in the direction of your house. Is it to the north, south, east, or west of this? Or does it lie in the direction between any two of these points? In what direction is the school from your house? What is the distance between your house and the school? How many furlongs in a mile? How many perches in a furlong? How many yards in a perch? How many feet in a yard? How many inches in a foot? Show on your finger the length of an inch. Is your foot twelve inches in length? Is mine? Why is it necessary to fix upon a definite measure?

What is the length of your ordinary steps or paces? How many of them would it take to make up a perch? A furlong? A mile? Could you tell the probable distance between your house and the school by the number of your steps? How could you ascertain it accurately? (By actual measurement.) Could you tell the probable distance between your house and the school by the time you require to walk it? At what rate do you walk at your usual gait? If you walk at the rate of two and a half miles an hour, and if it takes you half an hour to walk here every day, what is the probable distance between your house and the school?

How would you find short distances, such as the length or breadth of the school-room? (By actual measurement.) How longer distances, such as the length of a field, if accuracy be not required? (By stepping it.) How long distances as miles, if accuracy not required? (By the time.) Mention a place, village, or town, a mile from this? Two miles? Three? Four? Five, &c.? What is the direction of each of these places, villages, or towns from this? And what direction is the school from each of them?

What is a plain? Tell me where there is a plain? What may be its extent, that is, its probable length and breadth? What is a hill?

What is a valley? Tell me where there is a hill? In what direction and distance is it from this? What is a mountain? Tell me the names of all the mountains you have seen? What is the height of the highest of those mountains? Could you measure the height of a mountain? (You are right; you could not, but you will soon learn.)

What is a river? Tell me where there is a river? In what direction does it flow? What is the breadth of it? How might you ascertain? Did you ever cross it? How? Will not the length of the bridge give you the breadth of the river, or nearly so? Where does the river in question rise? Do you know where it goes to? Does it empty itself into the sea, or into some other river, or into a lake? Do you know the length of this river, from its source to its mouth? Does it get larger as it proceeds? Why? What is a pond? What is a lake? Did you ever see a lake? Where? How far across it? How far around it? What is a sea? Did you ever see the sea? What sea was it?

What is a village? What is a town? What is a city? What is the name of the village you live in? How many houses do you think are in it? How many inhabitants? How are they employed? Name the principal trades and occupations of the people. In what village noted for any thing? In what parish do you live? Name the adjoining parishes. In what county? Name the adjoining counties. Point in the direction of each. What is the name of the principal town in the county? In what direction is that town from this? Name some of the others, and point in the direction of each.

You live in the country: is the soil about your place fertile? Is the land well cultivated? What kinds of grain are raised by the farmers in your neighbourhood? What do they chiefly raise? To what markets do they send their produce? Do they rear cattle? Is the land in your neighbourhood better adapted for pasturage than for cultivation? Why? Are there any mines in your neighbourhood? What kind? How many men employed in each?

In what part or quarter of the heavens does the sun rise? In what direction from us is he in the middle of the day? In which quarter of the heavens does he set? In which quarter of the heavens is the sun never seen by us? Very well; now recollect that these are called the EASTERN, SOUTHERN, WESTERN, and NORTHERN quarters of the heavens.

What is the cause of the day? When, therefore, does the day begin, and when end? Is the length of the day always the same? When the sun is ten hours above our horizon, what is the length of the day? When the sun is ten hours below our horizon, what will be the length of the day? When are the days and nights equal? In which of the cardinal points of the horizon does the sun rise and set, when this is the case? How then may you know the east and west points of your horizon? But when is it mid-day? (When the sun has finished half of his daily course, that is, when he is midway between his rising and setting points; because it will take him as long time to descend to the western horizon from that point as he was in ascending to it from the eastern.)

When the sun is midway between his rising and setting points, (or, in other words, when he has attained his highest point of elevation in the heavens—or, which is the same thing, when he comes directly opposite to us in his daily course,) how much of the day has passed, and how much of it is to come? What hour by the clock corresponds to mid-day? How therefore may we, on any day of the year, ascertain when the sun is in his highest or MERIDIAN point of the heavens? (And as the sun is *south* of us in that position, we have only to carry our eye down in a right line from the sun to the earth to find the SOUTH point of our horizon; and having found it, we have all the other CARDINAL points; for the NORTH point is directly opposite to the SOUTH, and the other two points are midway between).

Point to the north, south, east, and west sides of the school-room. In which side or wall is the door? The chimney? The windows? What are the dimensions of the school-room, that is, its length, breadth, and height? What do you suppose? Take this rule or tape, and measure the length and breadth. (Suppose they find the room to be forty feet long by thirty broad.) Could you represent the length and breadth of the school-room on your slates? Do you not often see in pictures not half so large as the page of a book, representations of men, and houses, and trees? Well, reduce in the same way the dimensions of the school-room, or draw it, as it is said, on a *small scale*.

Suppose our scale to be *an inch* for every *ten feet*, what should be the length and breadth of the drawing on your slate? How many desks or benches in the school-room? Their length and breadth? If they are ten feet long each, and about a foot broad, what should be their length and breadth in the drawing? If there is a table in the room five feet by two and a half, what should be its dimensions in the drawing? Now complete the drawing. Describe it. (We have a *four-sided* figure on a *plane* surface, four inches long by three inches broad. This represents the length and breadth of the school-room on a scale of *an inch* for every *ten feet*. There are ten *broad* lines, an inch long, running across it, *parallel* to each other, to represent the benches. There is also a small *four-sided* figure, *half* an inch long by a *quarter* of an inch broad, to represent the table.) Very well; but there are other objects in the room, such as the chairs at the table. How would you represent them? (By putting them down in their relative positions, and in their relative dimensions.) What is the *scale* by which you are to measure all the objects in this drawing? Very well; now draw a line an inch long at the bottom of your slate to represent the scale. This line represents how many feet? The half of it represents? The quarter of it? The tenth part of it? Very well; if you divide it into ten equal parts, each part will represent a foot.

Could you make a *map*? No! Could you? You? You? Why, I have just seen each of you making a *map*: that drawing on your slates is a MAP of the school-room. A map represents a portion of the earth's surface, as it would appear to the eye of a spectator elevated at an immense distance above it. If you could look down

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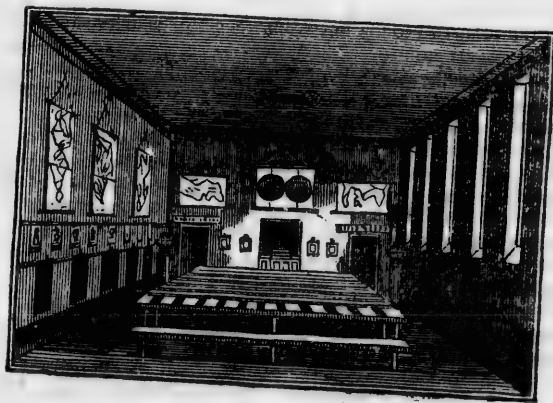
upon the school (the roof and ceiling being removed) from a great height, as from a balloon, such is the appearance it would present to you. If viewed from a small elevation, as from a hole in the ceiling, would it not have a similar appearance? Would it appear so small? What effect has distance on the apparent magnitude or size of objects? The sun is many millions of times larger than the moon, and yet they appear to us to be nearly of the same size; how do you explain this?



What is this? O, it is a picture of the school-house! And there are some of the boys going to school! And there is the play-ground, and the circular swing!

You are right; that is an exterior view or elevation, as it is called, of the school-house.

And what do you think this is?



O, it is a picture of the inside of the school!

You are right; this is an interior view of the school, as it would appear to a person looking in from the door. Now, take this sheet of paper which I have rolled up into the form of a tube, and look at the picture through it.

Well, how does it appear to you ?

Though I know that every part of it is equally distant from me, yet this does not appear to be the case. The part opposite the eye seems to be the most remote, and every object appears to be in its relative place; just as the school-room, and the objects in it, would appear to my eye, if I stood at the door and looked in. Or as a street would appear to a person looking up it.

Very well, such a view is said to be in *perspective*.

But let us, for the information of other teachers and pupils who are not acquainted with our school, enumerate all the objects in the picture before us. In front of us are the benches and seats; and on the bench next us are several slates, which, though they look very well in the picture, should have been put into their proper places before the boys left their seats. Opposite to us is the master's seat or rostrum, which is raised on a platform, in order that he may be able to overlook the benches, and the whole school; and on the wall behind the rostrum is a large **BLACK BOARD**, for diagrams and demonstrations. On each side of the master's demonstration board are copies of the **SCHOOL RULES**, **OCCUPATION OF TIME**, **PRACTICAL RULES FOR TEACHERS**, and the **GENERAL LESSON**, which is, as you know, constantly inculcated on your minds, and which, I am sure, you have all off by heart.

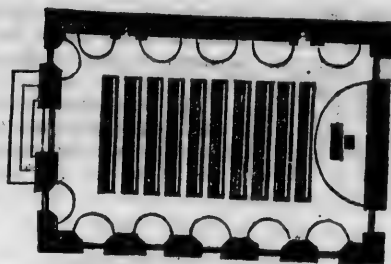
The door on the right leads to the offices in the rear; and the door on the left leads to the class-room and the gallery, where **SIMULTANEOUS** instruction is given to the pupils in large divisions.

The maps on the walls speak for themselves; and those two round figures on the small pillars to the right and left of the platform, are the **Terrestrial** and **Celestial Globes**, which are always neatly covered when not required for use.

On the side wall to the left are large maps, which are let down by means of small pulleys, when lessons in geography are given; and under the maps are arranged pictures of animals and plants, or, as they are called, **OBJECT LESSONS**, which are, as you know, very interesting, and very instructing.

Under the object lessons, and opposite to the semicircles, round which the classes are formed, are the black boards, which are found so useful in teaching, and with which every school should be provided. On the front wall, as on the others, there are arranged in due order, maps, object lessons, and black boards; and in the centre of it, opposite to the master's seat, is the clock, by which the school business is regulated.

Now, let us take another, and different view of the school-room. Suppose you were looking down from the ventilator, which is represented by those circular marks in the centre of the ceiling, what part of the school-room would be under your eye? Of course, the *ground* or floor, and all the objects on it, as the benches and seats. Exactly; and if a drawing of the school were made, as it would appear from this, we would have a **GROUND-PLAN** or **MAP** of the school-room.



Here is a ground-plan of the school-room; but it is on a much smaller scale than the interior view, which was made larger in order that the several objects in it might be more distinctly represented. The ground-plan is on a scale of twenty feet to an inch. Now, let us point out and measure the several objects represented in the ground-plan or map of the school-room.

Now could you extend your map so as to take in the garden and grounds adjoining the school-house? How could you map a piece of ground a hundred yards square? If on a scale of an inch for every ten yards, what should be the dimensions of your map? Now let us make a map of the ground about the school-house to this extent. First, we should make a square—of what dimensions? The top or upper side we should call the ———? The bottom or lower side the ———? The right hand side the ———? And the left hand side the ———? Now let us put marks to represent the different objects in it, as the school-house, the yard, the garden, &c. By what scale are these objects to be measured? Very well; draw a line in the corner of your map an inch long to represent the scale. If you divide the scale into ten equal parts, each part will represent ———? With regard to the positions of the objects to be represented, how should they be placed? (According to their relative localities.) Where should we make a small square or oblong to represent the garden? Why? Now, let us point out the several objects represented in our map, and tell what direction they lie from each other, and why? Now, could you tell how we might make a map which would include the whole parish in which we live? The whole county? Ireland is about three hundred miles long by one hundred and seventy broad: could you draw on your slate a map to represent it? If on a scale of an inch for every fifty miles, what should be the length and breadth of the map?

Here is a map of Ireland (or England, or Scotland, as the case may be,) on a scale of ———. Let us place it upon the table, so that we may be able to look down upon it; and let us place the top of it in the direction of the north side of the school-room, in order that the places represented on it may appear in their relative positions. The outline or shape of the map represents the shape of the country; and these dotted lines represent the boundaries of the counties into which it is divided. These shaded lines represent the mountains, with the sides dark, and the tops light, just as they would

appear to persons looking down upon them from a balloon. These crooked lines represent the rivers, and these double lines the roads. These dark spots represent the lakes; and these little circular spots the towns. Here is the county in which we live; and here is the spot we are in at this moment. Now let us trace the counties which bound or lie next ours on the north, south, east, and west; and let us find out the principal towns, and measure the distance between them on the scale of the map; and let us also state the direction in which they lie from each other.



PRELIMINARY DEFINITIONS.

GEOGRAPHY is a description of the **EARTH**.

The form or shape of the earth is nearly round or globular, and hence it is called the **GLOBE**.

The **CIRCUMFERENCE** of the earth, or a circle round its thickest part, is nearly 25,000 miles.

The **DIAMETER** of the earth, or a straight line passing through its centre from side to side, is nearly 8,000 miles.

The **AXIS** of the earth is an imaginary line passing through its centre from north to south. The ends or extreme points of the earth's axis are called the **POLES**; the upper the *north* pole, and the lower the *south* pole.

The earth turns round its axis once in twenty-four hours, producing **DAY** and **NIGHT**, alternately. This is called its **DIURNAL** motion. It also moves round the sun

in the course of a year, producing the SEASONS in succession. This is called its ANNUAL motion.

The circumference of the circle which the earth describes in moving round the sun is called its ORBIT; and the *plain* level surface included within, or circumscribed by the orbit, is called the PLANE of the earth's orbit. The word orbit means a *circular* track or path; and the term plane, a level or *plain* surface.

The EQUATOR is a circle passing round the middle of the earth, at an *equal* distance from each pole. The equator divides the earth into two equal parts, which are called the northern and southern HEMISPHERES.*

LATITUDE is the distance of a place north or south from the equator.

PARALLELS of LATITUDE are circles drawn round the globe *parallel* to the equator.

The most important parallels of latitude are the two TROPICS,† and the two POLAR‡ circles.

The tropics and the polar circles divide the globe into five ZONES or belts; namely, one *torrid*, two *temperate*, and two *frigid* zones.

The TORRID zone lies between the tropics; the TEMPERATE ZONES between the tropics and the polar circles; and the FRIGID ZONES between the polar circles and the poles.

* That is *half spheres*, or which is the same thing, *half globes*.

† The sun is never vertical or overhead to any place on the earth farther from the equator than $23\frac{1}{2}$ degrees north and south, through which limits the tropics are supposed to be drawn; Cancer to the north, and Capricorn to the south. These parallels are called *tropics*, because when by the motion of the earth, the sun arrives at either of them, he *turns* back, as it were, towards the other. Before turning back, he apparently rests or attains the same elevation for two or three days. These periods are called the summer and winter SOLSTICES, that is, the *standing* or *resting* of the sun.

‡ When the sun is $23\frac{1}{2}$ degrees south of the equator, that is, in the tropic of Capricorn, his rays fall short of the North Pole by the same number of degrees ($23\frac{1}{2}$). Through this point, a circle parallel to the equator, is supposed to be drawn, which is called the *Arctic* or North Polar Circle; and through the corresponding point in the southern hemisphere a similar circle is supposed to be drawn, which is called the *Antarctic* or South Polar Circle. The North Polar Circle is called *Arctic*, in allusion to its corresponding circle in the heavens, which passes through the constellation ARCTOS, or the Great Bear; and *Antarctic* means *opposite* to the Arctic.

A **MERIDIAN** is a line running through any place north and south from pole to pole.*

The meridian which passes through Greenwich,† is called the **FIRST MERIDIAN**.

LONGITUDE is the distance of a place east or west from the first meridian.

The circle which crosses the equator obliquely is called the **ECLIPTIC**. The ecliptic marks the line along which the sun's rays are vertical or overhead, in the course of the year.‡

The **ZENITH** is that point in the heavens which is directly over the head of the observer.

The **NADIR** is the point directly opposite to the zenith.

The **SENSIBLE HORIZON** is the circle bounding the view of the observer by the apparent meeting of the earth and sky.

The **RATIONAL HORIZON**§ is a great circle whose **PLANE** passes through the centre of the earth *parallel* to the plane of the sensible horizon.

The **PLANE** of the sensible horizon is the level or *plain* surface on which the spectator stands.

The **CARDINAL**, or four principal points of the horizon, are the **NORTH, SOUTH, EAST, and WEST**.

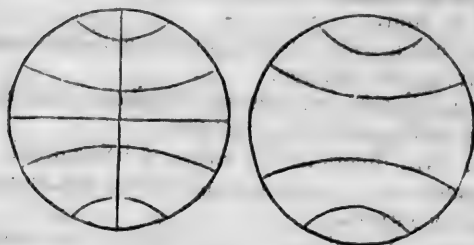
* Such a line is evidently a *semicircle*, and if carried round the whole globe, a circle.

† In the vicinity of London, where the Royal Observatory is.

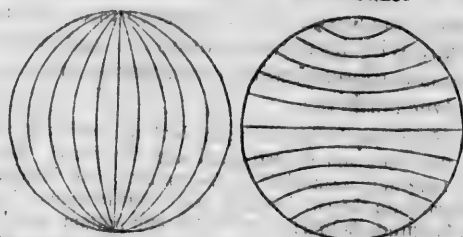
‡ The ecliptic properly refers to the heavens, and represents the circle which the sun, by the earth's annually revolving round it, seems to describe among the fixed stars in the course of the year. The sun is always in the ecliptic, and hence, when the moon comes in a line between us and the sun, his rays are partially *eclipsed* or obscured. This is called an *eclipse* of the sun, and it is from this circumstance that the sun's apparent path in the heavens is called the *ecliptic*.

§ The rational horizon is the circle which would bound our view if we could see the one-half of the globe. It is the circle which separates the visible hemisphere of the heavens from that which is not visible. The broad wood circle on the terrestrial globe represents the rational horizon.

CIRCLES. ZONES.



MERIDIANS. PARALLELS.



NATURAL DIVISIONS OF THE EARTH'S SURFACE.

The surface of the earth consists of land and water. The water covers more than two-thirds of the earth's surface.

The principal divisions of the land are *continents, islands, peninsulas, capes or promontories, and isthmuses.*

A **CONTINENT** is a large extent of land containing several countries.

An **ISLAND** is a portion of land entirely surrounded by water.

A **PENINSULA** is a portion of land *almost* surrounded by water.

A **CAPE** or *head-land* runs out into the sea; and if elevated or *mountainous*, it is called a **PROMONTORY**.

An **ISTHMUS** is a narrow neck of land, connecting two larger portions together.

The principal divisions of the water are *oceans, seas, lakes, gulfs, bays, and straits.*

An **OCEAN** is a large extent of water, corresponding to a *continent*.

A **SEA** is smaller than an ocean, and is generally bounded or confined by land.

A **GULF** corresponds to a *peninsula*, and is almost surrounded by land.

A **BAY** has a wider opening than a gulf, and is, generally speaking, not so large.

A **STRAIT** is a narrow passage of water connecting two seas. It corresponds to an *isthmus*.

A **CHANNEL** differs from a *strait*, in being much wider.

The mouth of a river widening into the sea, is called an **ESTUARY OF FRITH**.

A **LAKE** is a portion of water entirely surrounded by land. It corresponds to an *island*.

AN **ARTIFICIAL GLOBE** is a representation of the *form* of the earth, with its divisions into land and water.

A **MAP** is a representation of the earth, or of a part of it, on a *plane* surface.

The top of the map is the north; the bottom, the south; the right-hand side, the east; and the left-hand side, the west.* In a map of the world, longitude is marked on the equator, and latitude on the circles that contain the two hemispheres. But in maps of particular countries, longitude is marked at the top and bottom, and latitude at the sides. The lines running from the top to the bottom of the map, that is, *north* and *south*, are **MERIDIANS**; and the lines which run from one side of the map to the other, that is, *east* and *west*, are **PARALLELS**.

GEOGRAPHICAL TERMS ILLUSTRATED.



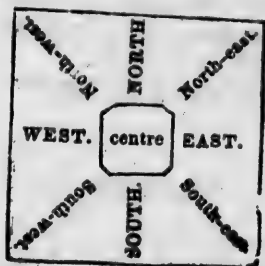
* Beside the four **CARDINAL** or chief points, **NORTH**, **SOUTH**, **EAST**, and **WEST**, there are four other important points with which

GRAND DIVISIONS OF LAND AND WATER.

Of the land on the earth's surface there are **FIVE GREAT DIVISIONS**, namely, Europe, Asia, Africa, America, and Oceanica. Europe, Asia, and Africa, are sometimes called the Old World, and sometimes the Eastern continent; while America is generally called the New World, or the Western continent.

Of the water on the earth's surface there are also **FIVE GREAT DIVISIONS**, namely, the Pacific, the Atlantic, the Indian, the Arctic, and the Antarctic oceans.*

the pupils should be made familiar, namely, the north-east, north-west, south-east, and south-west. The N. E. lies between the north and the east; the N. W. between the north and the west; S. E. between the south and the east; and the S. W. between the south and the west. In a map, the general direction of these points may be represented thus :—



But before the pupils are introduced to a map, they should be quite familiar with the principal points of the horizon, as recommended page 1st. And as a map is a picture of a portion of the earth's surface as it would appear to a person elevated at a great distance above it, when used for the first time, it should be laid upon the floor, or upon a table, with the *top* in the direction of the *north* side of the school-room. In this way, the learner will get a clear idea of what the map is intended to represent.

• By looking on a map of the world, it will be evident that all these oceans communicate with each other, and that, strictly speaking, there is but one ocean or vast body of water which extends over more than two-thirds of the earth's surface. Of these great divisions of water the Pacific is the largest, being about 8,000 miles from north to south, and 11,000 from east to west. The Atlantic is next in extent, being about 9,000 miles from north to south, and where broadest, from east to west, between 3,000 and 4,000 miles. The Indian Ocean is about 7,000 miles from north to south, and about 5,000 miles from east to west.

The Pacific Ocean separates America from Asia and New Holland.

The Atlantic Ocean separates America from Europe and Africa.

The Indian Ocean lies to the south of Asia, the east of Africa, and the west of New Holland.

The Arctic Ocean surrounds the north pole; and the Antarctic Ocean the south pole.

The CONTINENTS of great divisions of land are subdivided into COUNTRIES or NATIONS, the inhabitants of which, generally speaking, differ in language, laws, customs, and manners.

The POLITICAL DIVISIONS of the earth are *empires, kingdoms, principalities, and republics*; which contain *cities, towns, and villages*.

AN EMPIRE consists of several countries united under one monarch, who is generally called an *emperor*.

A KINGDOM consists of one or more countries, governed by a *king*.

A REPUBLIC is a country governed by rulers chosen by the *people*.

EUROPE.

EUROPE is the smallest, but by far the most important and the most powerful of the great divisions of the globe.*

The Pacific was so called, because it was erroneously supposed, when first discovered, to be free from storms. The Atlantic takes its name from Mount Atlas on the western coast of Africa; and the Indian Ocean, from India or Hindostan. The Arctic means the north, and the Antarctic, opposite to the north. See note †, page 9.

* In every period of their history, and in every part of the world, the European or Caucasian race have proved themselves superior to all the others in enterprise, energy, and courage. The inhabitants of every country and climate have felt and acknowledged their superiority, and the whole world seems destined, at no distant day, to come under their dominion. A great portion of the Old World is already subject to their sway, and the whole of the New Continent may be said to belong to them, and their descendants. In the remote and multitudinous islands of the Pacific Ocean, the voices of their missionaries are heard; and their colonists are pushing their settlements over the barbarous, and far distant continent of Australasia.

But the European or Caucasian race have distinguished themselves

It is bounded on the north by the Arctic Ocean, on the east by Asia, on the west by the Atlantic Ocean, and on the south by the Mediterranean and Black Sea.

Its length from the north-eastern extremity of Russia to Cape St. Vincent, in Portugal, is nearly 3,400 miles; and its breadth, from the North Cape, in Lapland, to Cape Matapan, in the Morea, is about 2,450 miles.*

The CLIMATE of Europe is much milder than that of Asia or America in the same latitude. Compare, for instance, the temperature of Ireland with that of Labrador; or with countries in the same latitude in Asia.

The AREA or superficial extent of Europe may be estimated at upwards of three and a half millions of square miles English; and its POPULATION at nearly 244 millions.

GENERAL DIVISIONS OF EUROPE.

The *north* of Europe consists of Lapland, Finland, the northern parts of Russia, Norway, Sweden, and Denmark.

The *north-east* of Europe is occupied by Russia, and the *south-east* by Turkey and Greece.

The *middle* regions of Europe comprise Austria, the German States, Switzerland; and towards the coast, France, Belgium, Holland, Hanover, and Prussia.

The *south* of Europe consists of three great projections or peninsulas, which comprise Spain and Portugal, Italy, Greece and Turkey.

To the *west* of Europe, are the British Islands, Great Britain or England and Scotland, and Ireland.

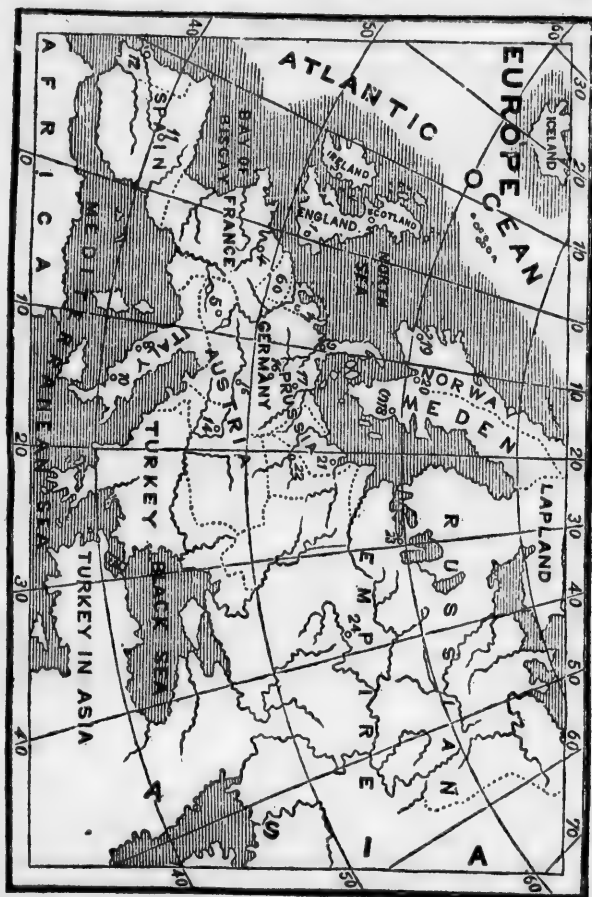
The *northern* countries of Europe lie, generally speaking, north of the parallel of 55° ; the *middle* countries, between 55° and 45° ; and the *southern* countries, to the south of the parallel of 45° .

As the other inhabitants of the world still more by the arts of peace—continued advancement in civilization—and successful cultivation of science and literature; and, in fact, it is to these studies, and to the results produced by them, that their superiority in arms is principally due.

* Europe lies between the parallels of 36° and 71° north latitude, and between 94° west, and 66° east longitude.

GENERAL TEMPERATURE.

The *CLIMATE* of the *northern* countries is *cold* towards the north, and *temperate* towards the south ; of the *middle* countries, *temperate* towards the north, and *warm* towards the south ; of the *southern* countries, *warm* towards the north, and *hot* towards the south. Their *PRODUCTIONS* vary with their climates.



In the preceding, as in the following Maps, the num-

bers, 1, 2, &c., indicate the position of the chief towns ; and for facility of reference, they are arranged alphabetically.

Amsterdam, - - - 7	Cracow, - - - 22	Madrid, - - - 11
Bergen, - - - 19	Dresden, - - - 16	Moscow, - - - 24
Berlin, - - - 17	Dublin, - - - 2	Naples, - - - 10
Berne, - - - 5	Edinburgh, - - - 3	Paris, - - - 4
Brussels, - - - 6	Hamburg, - - - 9	Petersburg, - - - 23
Buda, - - - 14	Konigsberg, - - - 21	Rome, - - - 8
Christiania, - - - 20	Lisbon, - - - 12	Stockholm, - - - 18
Constantinople, - 13	London, - - - 1	Vienna, - - - 15

POLITICAL DIVISIONS.

The present political divisions of Europe amount to 59, namely, 3 empires ; 16 kingdoms ; 1 ecclesiastical state ; 7 grand duchies ; 11 duchies ; 12 principalities ; 5 republics ; and 4 free towns.

The **EMPIRES** are Russia, Austria, and Turkey.

The **KINGDOMS** are Great Britain and Ireland, France, Prussia, Spain, Sweden and Norway, Holland, Belgium, Portugal, Naples and Sicily, Bavaria, Sardinia, Denmark, Saxony, Wurtemberg, Hanover, and Greece.

The **GRAND DUCHIES** are Baden, Hesse-Darmstadt, Mecklenburg-Schwerin, Mecklenburg-Strelitz, Oldenburg, Saxe-Weimar, and Tuscany.

The principal **DUCHIES** are Nassau, Brunswick, and Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, in Germany ;* and Modena, Parma, and Lucca, in Italy.

The **REPUBLICS** are Switzerland, the Ionian Islands, Cracow, San Marino, and Andorra (Pyrenees).

The **FREE TOWNS** are Hamburg, Frankfort. Bremen, and Lubeck.

* The other **DUCHIES** are Anhalt-Bernburg, Anhalt-Cothen, Anhalt-Dessau, Saxe-Altenburg, Saxe-Meiningen ; and the **PRINCIPALITIES** are Hesse-Cassel (Electorate), Schwartzburg Sonderhausen, Schwartzburg-Rudolstadt, Reuss, Elder and Younger Branch, Lippe-Detmold, Lippe-Schaumburg, Hohenzollern-Hechingen, Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen, Waldeck, Lichtenstein, and Hesse-Homburg (Landgrave of).



the num-

In the following Table will be found an estimate of the extent of territory, and the absolute and relative population of the Sovereign States of Europe.

Sovereign States.	Area in square miles, English.	Population, (latest Returns).		Population to the square mile.
Russian Empire	2,000,000	1840	65,261,967	26
Austrian Empire	257,368	1840	36,950,301	144
France (including Corsica)	203,736	1840	34,136,677	167
Great Britain and Ireland	119,286	1841	27,019,558	220
Prussia	107,921	1840	14,907,091	138
Spain	182,270	1837	12,286,941	66
Turkish Empire	210,585	1837	9,645,000	45
Sweden and Norway	291,164	1839	4,250,000	14
Belgium	13,214	1839	3,972,943	310
Portugal	36,510	1838	3,224,147	90
Holland	13,598	1841	3,054,396	225
Denmark	21,856	1840	2,135,730	98
Bavaria	29,637	1840	4,380,977	148
Hanover	14,734	1840	1,722,107	117
Wurtemberg	7,640	1841	1,682,338	220
Saxony	6,759	1840	1,706,276	296
Baden	5,904	1840	1,296,987	220
Brunswick	1,504	1841	262,948	174
Hesse-Cassel (Electorate)	4,430	1840	728,650	165
Hesse-Darmstadt	3,240	1840	811,503	250
Mecklenburg-Schwerin	4,833	1841	498,246	102
Oldenburg	2,417	1840	397,788	165
Nassau	1,753	1840	269,347	154
Saxe-Weimar	1,416	1841	250,119	177
Saxe-Coburg-Gotha	800	1840	141,241	176
Other German States	7,000	1837	1,322,832	190
Naples and Sicily	42,132	1842	8,156,310	194
Sardinian States	29,130	1838	4,600,350	160
Papal States	17,210	1841	2,732,336	158
Tuscany (grand duchy)	7,686	1836	1,436,785	186
Parma (duchy)	2,268	1838	465,673	213
Modena (duchy)	2,092	1837	403,000	200
Lucca (duchy)	413	1839	168,199	400
San Marino (republic)	22	1837	7,600	345
Swiss Confederation	14,950	1836	2,125,480	142
Greece (kingdom)	17,900	1837	926,900	51
Ionian Islands (republic)	999	1837	208,100	208
Cracow (republic)	488	1837	131,462	269
Andorra (republic)	200	1837	15,000	75
Total	3,683,631		243,280,642	66

RUSSIA.

Russia occupies more than the half of the whole continent of Europe. It comprises the greater part of the ancient kingdom of Poland, Finland, East Bothnia, part of Lapland, the Crimea or Taurida, Bessarabia, and part of Moldavia.

imate of the
tive popula-

The chief towns are **PETERSBURGH**, Moscow, Riga, Cronstadt, Archangel, Revel, Odessa, Kherson, Kaffa; Warsaw and Cracow in Poland; and Abo in Finland.

AUSTRIA.

Austria comprises the archduchy of Austria, the kingdoms of Bohemia and Hungary, the provinces of Galicia, Moravia, Transylvania, the Tyrol, Styria, Carinthia, Sclavonia, Croatia, and Dalmatia; also the kingdom of Lombardy and the state of Venice, in the north of Italy.

The chief towns are **VIENNA**, Prague, Presburg, Buda, Pesth, Olmutz, Gratz, Lemberg, Brunn, Inspruck, Trent, Laybach, Trieste, Venice, Milan, Mantua.

GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

The United Kingdom of **GREAT BRITAIN** and **IRELAND** is described in a subsequent portion of the book.

FRANCE.

France was formerly divided into provinces, but at the Revolution of 1789 it was divided into departments; most of which take their names from the rivers and mountains within their boundaries.

The chief towns are **PARIS**, Bordeaux, Marseilles, Lyons, Havre-de-Grace, Rouen, Nantes, Lisle, Strasbourg, Toulon, Brest, Cherbourg, Orleans, St. Malo, Boulogne, Dieppe, Calais, Dunkirk; and in Corsica, Bastia and Ajaccio.

PRUSSIA.

Prussia comprises East Prussia, West Prussia, Pomerania, Posen, Silesia, Brandenburg, Prussian Saxony, Westphalia, and Rhenish Prussia.

The chief towns are **BERLIN**, Konigsberg, Dantzic, Breslau, Magdeburg, Memel, Frankfort (on the Oder), Cologne, Coblentz, Aix-la-Chapelle, Halle, Stettin, Posen, and Stralsund.

SPAIN.

Spain is divided into fourteen provinces, namely, Galicia, Asturias, Biscay, Navarre, Arragon, Catalonia, Valencia, Murcia, Granada, Andalusia, Estremadura, Leon, Old Castile, and New Castile.

Population to the square mile.
26
144
167
220
138
66
45
14
310
90
225
93
145
117
220
296
220
174
165
250
102
165
154
177
176
190
194
160
158
186
213
200
400
345
142
51
208
269
75
66

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The chief towns are MADRID, Barcelona, Seville, Valencia, Granada, Cadiz, Saragossa, Salamanca, St. Sebastian, Toledo, Badajos, Bilboa, Ferrol, Corunna, Alicante, Malaga, Vigo, Santander, Gibraltar.*

TURKEY.

Turkey in Europe formerly comprised all the south-eastern portion of the continent laying between the Black Sea and the Adriatic ; but the southern part has been formed into an independent kingdom (Greece), under the protection of Great Britain, France, and Russia ; and the latter power (Russia) is encroaching upon its northern provinces.

The chief towns are CONSTANTINOPLE, Adrianople, Salonica, Belgrade, Sophia, Bucharest, Jassy, Larissa.

The principal islands belonging to Turkey are, Candia, Cyprus, Scio, Rhodes.

SWEDEN.

Sweden comprises Gothland, Sweden Proper, and Swedish Lapland.

The chief towns are, STOCKHOLM, Gottenburg, Carls-crona, Upsal.

NORWAY.

The kingdom of Norway is united to Sweden ; and its chief towns are, CHRISTIANIA, Bergen, Drontheim, Frederickshal, Christiansand.

BELGIUM.

Belgium includes West Flanders, East Flanders, Antwerp, South Brabant, Hainault, Namur, Liege, with parts of Limburg and Luxemburg.

The chief towns are BRUSSELS, Antwerp, Ghent, Bruges, Ostend, and Liege.

HOLLAND.

Holland includes the provinces of Holland, Zealand, North Brabant, Utrecht, Guelderland, Overysse, Friesland, Groningen, with Drenthe, and parts of Limburg and Luxemburg.

* Gibraltar has belonged to Britain since 1704.

The chief towns are, **AMSTERDAM**, Rotterdam, the Hague, Leyden, Haerlem, and Utrecht.

PORTUGAL.

Portugal is divided into six provinces, namely, Entre Douro e Minho, Tras os Montes, Beira, Estremadura, Alentejo, and Algarve.

The chief towns are **LISBON**, Oporto, Setuval or St. Ubes, and Coimbra.

DENMARK.

Denmark comprises the peninsula of Jutland, the duchies of Sleswick, Holstein, and Lauenburg, and the islands of Zealand, Funen, Laaland, Langland, Falster, Bornholm, &c.

Iceland also, the Faroe Isles, part of Greenland, and a few possessions in the East and West Indies, belong to Denmark.

The chief towns are **COPENHAGEN**, Altona, Elsinore, Aalborg, Gluckstadt, and Kiel.

BAVARIA, HANOVER, WURTEMBERG, SAXONY.

In Bavaria, the chief towns are **MUNICH**, Augsburg, Nuremburg, Ratisbon, and Spires.

In Hanover, the chief towns are **HANOVER**, Gottingen, Zell, Emden, Lunenburg, and Osnaburg.

In Wurtemberg, the chief towns are **STUTGARD**, Ulm, Hailbron, and Hall.

In Saxony, the chief towns are, **DRESDEN**, Leipsic, Freiberg, and Chemnitz.

MINOR GERMAN STATES.

The Minor German States* consist of several duchies

* Germany extends from 45° to 55° north latitude, and from 6° to 20° east longitude; and its AREA in square miles may be estimated at about 250,000. It is divided into 38 distinct and independent states, which are united under the name of the Germanic Confederation. Austria is the principal state, and Prussia is the second; and the next in importance are, Bavaria, Hanover, Wurtemberg, and Saxony.

Germany may be divided into *Northern*, *Middle*, and *Southern*. In Northern Germany particularly near the Baltic, the country is flat, and abounds in shallow lakes, marshes, and plains of sand. The soil

and principalities, the united areas of which amount to about 32,000 square miles, that is, to something more than the size of Ireland. The principal are :

Grand Duchies.

Baden, . . .
Mecklenburgh-Schwerin, . . .
Hesse-Darmstadt, . . .
Oldenburg, . . .
Weimar, . . .

Chief Towns.

Carlsruhe, Mannheim.
Schwerin.
Mentz, Darmstadt, Worms.
Oldenburg.
Weimar.

Duchies.

Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, . . .
Nassau, . . .
Brunswick, . . .

Coburg, Gotha.
Wisbaden, Nassau.
Brunswick, Wolfenbittel.

Electorate.

Hesse Cassel, . . .

Cassel, Hainau.

NAPLES.

The kingdom of Naples consists of the southern half of the peninsula of Italy, and of Sicily, the largest island in the Mediterranean Sea. It is sometimes called the Kingdom of the Two Sicilies.

The chief towns are, NAPLES, Palermo, Messina, Catania, Syracuse.

SARDINIAN STATES.

The kingdom of Sardinia comprises Savoy, Piedmont, and Genoa, in the north of Italy ; and the island of Sardinia.

The chief towns are, TURIN, Genoa, Nice, Cagliari, and Alessandria.

ECCLESIASTICAL STATES.

In the Ecclesiastical States, or dominions of the Pope, the chief towns are, ROME, Bologna, Ferrara, Ancona, Ravenna, and Loretto.

is not generally very productive, and the climate is cold and moist. Middle Germany is traversed by mountains of moderate height, which are rich in minerals. The soil is in general very productive ; and the climate is so mild that the wine grape is cultivated in the valleys.

Southern Germany, south of the Maine, is an elevated, hilly country, abounding in fertile and beautiful valleys. The principal productions are corn, wine, and minerals. The climate, except in the valleys, is not so mild as in Middle Germany.

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Messina, Cata-

oy, Piedmont,
island of Sar-

Nice, Cagliari,

of the Pope,
ara, Ancona,

cold and moist.
moderate height,
very productive;
cultivated in the

elevated, hilly
The principal
ate, except in

INTRODUCTION TO GEOGRAPHY.

23

TUSCANY.

In the Grand Duchy of Tuscany the chief towns are, FLORENCE, Leghorn, and Pisa.

PARMA, MODENA, LUCCA, SAN MARINO.

In the duchy of Parma the chief town is PARMA; of Modena, MODENA; and of Lucca, LUCCA; and of the republic of San Marino, SAN MARINO.

SWITZERLAND.

Switzerland consists of twenty-two cantons, which are united into one political body, called the Swiss Confederation.

The chief towns are, BERNE, Geneva, Basle (Bâle), Zurich, Lucerne, Lausanne, Friburg, and Neuchâtel.

GREECE.

Greece comprises the peninsula of the Morea, the province of Livadia, the island of Negropont, and the Cyclades in the Archipelago.

The chief towns are, NAPOLI DI ROMANIA, Tripolitza, Hydra, Athens, and Corinth.

IONIAN ISLANDS.

The Ionian Islands on the west coast of Greece form a republic under the protection of Great Britain.

The islands are, Corfu, Paxo, Santa Maura, Ithaca, Cephalonia, Zante, and Cerigo; and the capital city is CORFU.

CRACOW.

The small republic of Cracow is under the protection of Russia, Austria, and Prussia. The capital is CRACOW.

CLASSIFICATION OF THE STATES OF EUROPE.

Great Britain, France, Russia, Austria, and Prussia, are called "the Five Great Powers of Europe."

Spain, Sweden, and Turkey, are second-rate powers.

Holland, Belgium, Portugal, Naples, Bavaria, Sardinia, Denmark, Saxony, Wurtemberg, Hanover, and Switzerland, are third-rate powers; and the remainder are fourth-rate, or under.

RELIGIONS OF EUROPE.

Generally speaking, the Roman Catholic religion prevails in the south of Europe, the Protestant in the north, and the Greek Church in the north-east. In the middle countries of Europe there is a mixture of Protestants and Roman Catholics, as in the German States, &c. Mohammedanism is confined to Turkey and the extreme south of Russia.*

SEAS, GULFS, BAYS, AND STRAITS.

SEAS.—The principal seas of Europe are the Mediterranean, the Baltic, the North Sea or German Ocean, the White Sea, the Black Sea, the Archipelago, the Sea of Marmora, the Sea of Azof, the Irish Sea, the Skager Rack, and the Cattegat.

GULFS.—The Gulf of Venice, Genoa, Lyons, Taranto, and Lepanto, in the Mediterranean; and the Gulf of Bothnia, Finland, and Riga, in the Baltic.

BAYS.—The Bay of Biscay, north of Spain.

CHANNELS.—The British Channel, St George's Channel, the North Channel (north of the Irish Sea.)

STRAITS.—The Straits of Gibraltar, Bonifacio, and Messina, in the Mediterranean; the Straits of the Dardanelles, and Constantinople, connecting the Sea of Marmora with the Archipelago and Black Sea; the Straits of Kaffa or Enikale, between the Black Sea and the Sea of Azof; the Straits of Dover; the Sound, and the Great and Little Belts which connect the Baltic with the Cattegat.

ISLANDS.—The principal islands of Europe are, Great Britain and Ireland; Sicily, Sardinia, Corsica, Elba, Ma-

* In the *Weimar Almanac* for 1836, the POPULATION and RELIGIONS of Europe are given as follows :—

Christians,	{ Roman Catholics,	121,743,000
	{ Protestants,	52,340,000
	{ Greek Church,	43,300,000
Mohammedans,		8,050,000
Jews,		1,752,000
Other faiths,		815,000
Total,		228,000,000

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2,340,000
3,300,000
8,050,000
1,752,000
815,000

8,000,000

jorca, Minorca, Iviza, Malta, and the Ionian Islands in the Mediterranean; Negropont, and many others, in the Archipelago; Candia and Cyprus in the Levant Sea; the Azores in the Atlantic Ocean; Zealand, Funen, Gothland, &c., in the Baltic; Guernsey, Jersey, &c., in the British Channel; the Isle of Man; the Orkney and Shetland Isles; Iceland, Spitzbergen, and Nova Zembla.

PENINSULAS.—Spain and Portugal, called, by way of eminence, the Peninsula; Italy, the Morea, Jutland, the Crimea, &c.

ISTHMUSES.—The Isthmus of Corinth in Greece; and Perekop, which connects the Crimea with the mainland.

CAVES.—The North Cape in Lapland; the Naze, south of Norway; Cape Finisterre and Ortegal in Spain; Cape La Hogue in France; Cape St. Vincent in Portugal; Cape Spartivento in Italy; Cape Matapan in the Morea; Cape Clear in Ireland: and the Land's End in England.

MOUNTAINS.—The principal mountains in Europe are, the Alps, which divide Italy from Switzerland, Germany, and France; the Pyrenees, between France and Spain; the Apennines, which run down Italy; the Carpathian, north and north-east of Hungary; Haemus or the Balkan Mountains, in Turkey; the Ural or Uralian, between Norway and Sweden. The volcanoes or burning mountains are, Etna in Sicily, Hecla in Iceland, and Vesuvius in Italy.

RIVERS.—The principal rivers of Europe are the Volga, flowing into the Caspian Sea; the Danube and the Dnieper, into the Black Sea; the Don, into the Sea of Azof; the Rhine and the Elbe, into the North Sea; the N. Dwina, into the White Sea; the Vistula, Oder, and S. Dwina, into the Baltic; the Rhone, Loire, Garonne, and Seine, in France; the Tagus, Guadiana, and Ebro, in Spain; the Po and Tiber, in Italy; the Thames and Severn, in England; the Shannon, in Ireland; and the Tay and Clyde in Scotland.

LAKES.—The principal lakes are, Ladoga and Onega in Russia; Wener, Wetter, Maeler, in Sweden; Geneva, Constance, and Neufchatel, in Switzerland; Garda, Como, and Maggiore, in Italy; Lough Neagh in Ireland; Loch Lomond in Scotland; and Windermere in England.

ASIA.

ASIA is the largest, the most populous, and in many respects the most interesting of the great divisions of the globe. It was here that the human race was first planted; and here occurred almost all the interesting events recorded in the Bible. Here, too, the great empires of antiquity rose and fell; and from Asia the elements of society.

ASIA.



REFERENCES TO THE MAP OF ASIA.

Aleppo, . . .	21	Canton, . . .	1	Medina, . . .	14
Astrachan, . . .	18	Delhi, . . .	7	Muscat, . . .	17
Bagdad, . . .	11	Irkutsk, . . .	20	Nankin, . . .	2
Basora, . . .	12	Ispahan, . . .	9	Pekin, . . .	3
Bombay, . . .	6	Jerusalem, . . .	13	Sana, . . .	16
Cabul, . . .	8	Madras, . . .	5	Teheran, . . .	10
Calcutta, . . .	4	Mecca, . . .	15	Tobolsk, . . .	19

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civilization, and learning, were spread over the other divisions of the earth.

Asia is bounded on the north by the Arctic Ocean, on the east by the Pacific Ocean, on the south by the Indian Ocean, and on the west by Europe, the Mediterranean, and Red Sea.*

Its length, from the western extremity of Asia Minor (Cape Baba) to the eastern coast of Corea, is about 6,000 miles; and its breadth, from the southern extremity of Malacca to Cape Severo or Taimura in Siberia, is about 5,300 miles.

Its AREA may be estimated at about 16,000,000 of square miles, and its POPULATION at about 400,000,000.

GENERAL DIVISIONS.

Siberia, or Asiatic Russia, extends over the entire north of Asia.

The south of Asia, like the south of Europe, consists of three great projections or peninsulas, which comprise Arabia, India within the Ganges, or Hindostan, and India beyond the Ganges, or Chin-India.

In the middle regions of Asia, to the west, are the Turkish dominions, including Asia Minor, Armenia, Syria, and the Holy Land; and to the south-west, Arabia, Persia, and Afghanistan. In the centre, are Independent and Chinese Tartary; and to the east, the vast and populous empire of China.

Near the eastern coast is the insular empire of Japan, corresponding to the British Islands on the west coast of Europe.

PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES IN ASIA.

Countries.		Chief Towns.
China,		Pekin, Nankin, Canton.
Hindostan,		Calcutta, Madras, Bombay.
India beyond the Ganges,		Ava, Rangoon, Bangkok, Hué.
Persia,		Teheran, Ispahan, Shiraz.
Afghanistan or Cabul,		Cabul, Candahar, Herat.
Arabia,		Mecca, Medina, Sana, Muscat.
Turkey in Asia, including		
Asia Minor,		Smyrna, Burza.
Armenia,		Erzerum, Erivan, Van.
Diarbekir and Kurdistan,		Diarbekir, Mosul, Betlis.

* It extends from 1° 20' to 78° north latitude, and from 26° east to 170° west longitude.

Countries.	Chief Towns.
Irak-Arabi,	Bassora, Bagdad.
Syria,	Aleppo, Tripoli, Damascus.
Palestine, or the Holy Land,	Jerusalem.
Russian Asia or Siberia,	Bochara, Samarcand, Balkh.
Chinese Tartary,	Cashgar, Yarkand.
Thibet,	Lassa, Ladak.
Japan Isles,	Jeddo, Miaco, Matsmal.
Ceylon,	Candy, Colombo, Trincomalee.

China.—The *area* of China and its dependencies may be estimated at about equal to a *third* of the whole continent; and the *population* at about 170,000,000.

Hindustan.—This vast and important country is, with few exceptions, either subject to, or under the influence of, British dominion.

The independent states are Lahore, Nepaul, and Sinde.

The other European settlements in Hindostan are of little importance, namely, one of the Portuguese at Goa; two of the French at Chandernagore and Pondicherry; and two of the Danes at Tranquebar and Serampore.*

India beyond the Ganges is divided into Assam, Birmah, and Malacca, on the west; Siam in the middle; and on the east the empire of Annam or Tonquin, Cochin-China, Siampa, and Cambodia on the coast, and Laos in the interior. The British have considerable influence in Assam, Birmah, and Malacca.

SEAS, GULFS, BAYS, AND STRAITS.

SEAS.—The principal seas of Asia are, the Red Sea, the Arabian Sea, the Chinese Sea, the Yellow Sea, the Sea of Japan, the Sea of Okhotsk, the Sea of Kamtschatka; the Bay of Bengal; the Persian Gulf, the Gulf of Siam, the Gulf of Tonquin; the Strait of Babelmandeb; the Strait of Ormuz, Behring's Strait; and the Straits of Malacca, Macassar, and Sunda.

ISLANDS, PENINSULAS, CAPES.

The principal islands belonging to Asia are, the Japan Islands, the Philippine Islands, Ceylon, Borneo, Sumatra, Java, Celebes, the Moluccas or Spice Islands; the

*The extent of the whole of India possessed by the Portuguese, French, and Danes, has been estimated at 7,430 square miles, and the population at 745,000.

Chinese Islands, Hainan and Formosa; Saghalien, Loo Choo, the Laccadive and Maldivé Islands, the Andaman and Nicobar Islands, the Kurile Isles, the Aleutian or Fox Islands.

PENINSULAS.—Hindostan, Malacca or Malaya, Cambodia, Corea, and Kamtschatka.

CAPIES.—In the north of Asia, Taimura or Severo, North Cape, East Cape, Lopatka, in Kamtschatka; Romania, south of the Eastern, and Comorin, south of the Western Peninsula of India.

MOUNTAINS, RIVERS, LAKES.

MOUNTAINS.—The principal mountains are, the Himalahs, the Altai, the Caucasus, the East and West Ghauts; the Taurus, the Lebanon, and the Ural ranges.

RIVERS.—The Kiang-ku or Yang-tse-kiang, the Hoang-ho, the Lena, the Yenessei, the Oby, the Amour or Saghalien, the Ganges, the Brahmaputra, the Irrawaddy, the Indus, the Euphrates, the Tigris, the Gihon or Oxus, the Sihon or Jaxartes, and the Maykaung or Cambodia.

LAKES.—The Caspian Sea, the Sea of Aral, the Dead Sea, and Lake Baikal.

ESTIMATE OF THE EXTENT AND POPULATION, WITH THE CAPITALS, OF THE PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES IN ASIA.

States.	English square miles.	Population.	Pop. to square mile.	Capitals.
Afghanistan, . . .	400,000	7,000,000	17.5	Cabul.
Annam, Empire of, . .	120,000	10,000,000	83	Hué.
Arabia,	1,000,000	10,000,000	10	Mecca.
Birman Empire, . . .	250,000	3,500,000	14	Ava.
Chinese Empire, . . .	5,350,000	170,000,000	32	Pekin.
Hindostan,	1,250,000	134,000,000	104.7	Calcutta.
Japan Empire,	260,000	25,000,000	96	Jeddo.
Persia,	450,000	9,000,000	20	Teheran.
Russia in Asia, . . .	5,500,080	6,000,000	1.1	Tobolsk.
Siam,	200,000	4,000,000	20	Bankok.
Tartary (Independent)	400,080	5,000,000	12.5	Bokhara.
Turkey in Asia, . . .	450,000	12,000,000	27	Smyrna.

AFRICA.

AFRICA is remarkable for its vast deserts of burning sand, the ignorance and barbarism of its inhabitants, and the number and ferocity of its animals. Though some countries of Africa, particularly Egypt and Carthage, were early distinguished for civilization and commerce, yet it is at the present day the least known of all the great divisions of the globe; and it is greatly to be feared that even the noble efforts* now making under the sanction of the British parliament to introduce civilization and Christianity into the heart of this great continent, will, like all those that preceded them, be defeated by the nature of the climate, if not by the barbarism of the inhabitants.

Africa is bounded on the north by the Mediterranean Sea; on the south by the Southern Ocean; on the west by the Atlantic Ocean; and on the east by the Red Sea and Indian Ocean.† Its length from the Cape of Good Hope to the Mediterranean is about 5,000 miles; and its breadth from Cape Verd to Cape Guardafui is about 4,700 miles. Its AREA may be estimated at about 10,000,000 of square miles English, and its POPULATION at about 70,000,000.‡

GENERAL DIVISIONS OF AFRICA.

1. The BARBARY STATES, including the whole country north of the desert of the Sahara, and west of the 25th degree of east longitude.
2. The SAHARA, or the Great Desert.
3. The REGION OF THE NILE, including Egypt, Nubia, with Dongola and Sennaar; Abyssinia, Kordofan, and all the country drained by its affluents.
4. NIGRITIA, which may be subdivided into *Soudan*, or North Nigritia, Central Nigritia, and Southern Nigritia.

* This alludes to the recent expedition to Africa, which to the great regret of every benevolent mind, has been defeated, as was here anticipated, by the nature of the climate.

† It extends from $34^{\circ} 52'$ south, to $37^{\circ} 21'$ north latitude, and from $17^{\circ} 33'$ west, to $51^{\circ} 30'$ east longitude.

‡ The population of Africa may be divided into seven distinct races, namely, the Numidians or Moors, the Egyptians, the Nubians, the Abyssinians, the Caffres, the Negroes, and the Hottentots.

SOUDAN, or North Nigritia, lies between the Kong Mountains and the Sahara ; and is watered by the Senegal, Gambia, Niger, and the rivers flowing into Lake Tchad.

CENTRAL Nigritia lies between the Kong Mountains and the northern shore of the Gulf of Guinea to the Bight of Biafra.

SOUTHERN Nigritia includes the countries from the Bight of Biafra along the coast to Cape Negro, and inwards to the sources of the rivers flowing through it to the coast.

5. **SOUTHERN** Africa, or the regions south of Cape Negro, on the west, and of the Zambese river on the east.

6. **EASTERN** Africa, or the regions north of the Zambese river, round by the sea-coast to the confines of Abyssinia and the Gebel-el- Komri, or Mountains of the Moon.

7. The **ISLANDS** of Africa are, Madagascar, Bourbon, Mauritius or Isle of France, the Comoro Isles and Socotra on the east coast ; and the Madeira, Canary, and Cape Verd Islands, St. Helena, St. Thomas, Ascension, Goree, and Fernando Po, on the west coast.

PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES IN AFRICA.

Countries.	Chief Towns.
Egypt,	Cairo, Alexandria.
Barbary, which includes	
Morocco and Fez,	Morocco, Mogadore, Fez.
Algiers for Algeria,	Algiers, Constantina.
Tunis,	Tunis, Susa, Cables.
Tripoli,	Tripoli.
Fezzan,	Mourzouk.
Barca,	Derna.
Nubia,	Sennaar, Dongola.
Abyssinia,	Gondar, Axum.
Upper Guinea,	Sierra Leone, Benin.
Lower Guinea,	Loango, St. Salvador.
Nigritia,	Timbuctoo, Bornou.
Cape Colony,	Cape Town.

SEAS, GULFS, BAYS, AND STRAITS.

SEAS.—The principal seas of Africa are, the Mediterranean and the Red Sea, the Gulfs of Guinea, Sidra, and Cables ; Saldanha and Table Bays ; the Channel of Mozambique ; the Straits of Gibraltar and Babelmandeb.

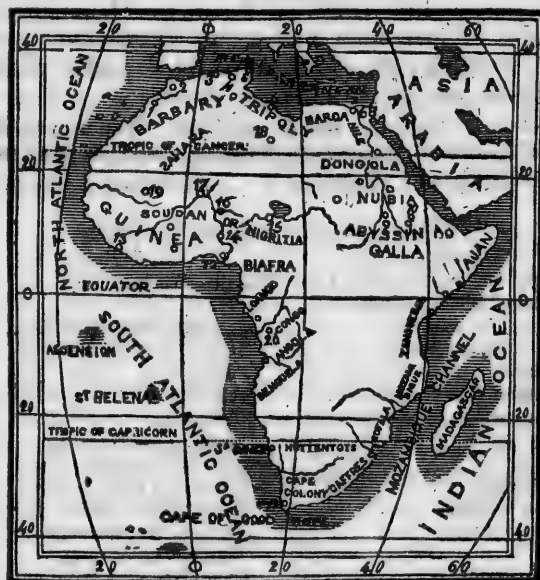
CAVES.—The principal Caves are, the Cape of Good Hope, Cape Bon, Cape Verd, Cape Guardafui, Capes Spartel, Bojador, Blanco, Palmas, Three Points, Formosa, and Negro.

MOUNTAINS.—The principal mountains are, Mount Atlas, the Mountains of the Moon, the Kong Mountains, the Mountains of Lupata, the Mountains of Abyssinia, and Sierra Leone.

RIVERS.—The principal rivers are, the Nile, the Niger or Quorra, the Senegal, the Gambia, the Zaire or Congo, the Coanza, the Orange River or Gareep, and the Zambese.

LAKES.—The principal lakes are, Tchad, Debo or Dibble, Dembea, and Maravi.

AFRICA.



REFERENCES TO THE MAP OF AFRICA.

Alexandria, . . . 7	Cape Town, . . . 11	St. Salvador, . . . 11
Algiers, . . . 3	Constantina, . . . 4	Sennaar, . . . 9
Benin, . . . 12	Fez, . . . 2	Sierra Leone, . . . 13
Benoum, . . . 19	Gondar, . . . 10	Suez (under) . . . 8
Bornou, . . . 15	Morocco, . . . 1	Timbuctoo, . . . 17
Boussa, . . . 14	Mourzouk, . . . 18	Tripoli, . . . 6
Cairo, . . . 8	Sackatoo, . . . 16	Tunis, . . . 5

AMERICA.

AMERICA, or the New World, was discovered in the year 1492 by Christopher Columbus, a native of Genoa. It is distinguished from all the other great divisions of the globe by the size and grandeur of its mountains, lakes, and rivers.

America is bounded on the north by the Arctic Ocean; on the south by the Antarctic Ocean; on the east by the Atlantic; and the west by the Pacific Ocean. It is divided by the Gulf of Mexico and the Caribbean Sea into two vast peninsulas—one of which is called North, and the other South, America. North and South America are united by the Isthmus of Darien, or Panama, which in one part is only twenty-eight miles across. The length of the whole continent from north to south is upwards of 9,000 miles.* The breadth of North America, where broadest, is about 3,500 miles, and of South America about 3,200 miles.

The AREA of America may be estimated at about fifteen millions of square miles; and the POPULATION at about forty-two millions.†

GENERAL DIVISIONS OF NORTH AMERICA.

The *northern* part of North America, from the great lakes to the Arctic Ocean, is called British America, except a portion of the north-western extremity, which belongs to Russia.

The *middle* regions, from the Atlantic to the Pacific, belong to the United States.

The *southern* parts, and the Isthmus, form the republics of Mexico and Guatemala.

* From about the 72nd degree of north, to about the 56th degree of south latitude.

† Of the whole population of America, 10,000,000 are supposed to be Indians; 7,000,000 mixed Whites and Indians; 7,400,000 Negroes; and the remainder, 17,600,000, Europeans, and descendants of Europeans.

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INTRODUCTION TO GEOGRAPHY.

THE BRITISH POSSESSIONS.

<i>States.</i>	<i>Chief Towns.</i>
Labrador, or New Britain,	Nain Fort.
Hudson's Bay,	York Fort.
Upper Canada,	Toronto, Kingston.
Lower Canada,	Montreal, Quebec.
New Brunswick,	Frederick Town, St. John's.
Nova Scotia,	Halifax, Lunenburg.
Newfoundland,	St. John's.
Cape Breton,	Louisburg, Sydney.
Prince Edward's Island,	Charlotte Town.

THE UNITED STATES.

NEW ENGLAND, OR NORTHERN STATES.

Maine,	Augusta, Portland.
Massachusetts,	Boston, Salem.
New Hampshire,	Concord, Portsmouth.
Vermont,	Montpelier, Burlington.
Rhode Island,	Providence, Newport.
Connecticut,	Newhaven, Hartford.

MIDDLE STATES.

New York,	New York, Albany.
Pennsylvania,	Philadelphia, Pittsburg.
New Jersey,	Newark, Trenton.
Delaware,	Wilmington, Dover.
Maryland,	Baltimore, Annapolis.
Virginia,	Richmond, Norfolk.
District of Columbia,	Washington.

SOUTHERN STATES.

North Carolina,	Raleigh, Newbern.
South Carolina,	Charlestown, Columbia.
Georgia,	Savannah, Augusta.
Alabama,	Mobile, Tuscaloosa.
Florida,	Tallahassee, St. Augustine.

WESTERN STATES.

Ohio,	Cincinnati, Columbus.
Kentucky,	Lexington, Louisville.
Tennessee,	Nashville, Knoxville.
Michigan,	Detroit.
Indiana,	Indianapolis, Vincennes.
Illinois,	Vandalia.
Missouri,	St. Louis, Jefferson.
Arkansas,	Little Rock.
Mississippi,	Natchez, Jackson.
Louisiana,	New Orleans.
Texas,	Galveston, Austin, Houston.
Oregon, (part of),	Astoria.

LATE SPANISH POSSESSIONS, NOW REPUBLICS.

States.	Chief Towns.
Mexico,	Mexico, Vera Cruz, Acapulco.
Guatemala,	Guatemala, St. Salvador, Leon.

BAYS, GULFS, AND STRAITS.

The principal bays, gulfs, and straits of North America are—Baffin's Bay, Hudson's Bay, Bay of Fundy, Chesapeake Bay, Bay of Honduras, Bay of Campeachy, Delaware Bay, Gulf of Mexico, Gulf of St. Lawrence, Gulf of California, Davis' Strait, Hudson's Strait, Behring's Strait, Barrow's Strait, Strait of Belleisle; and Nootka Sound.

ISLANDS.

The principal islands are, the West Indies, the Bahamas, the Bermudas, Newfoundland, Cape Breton, Prince Edward's, Anticosti, Long Island, Rhode Island, Vancouver's Islands, Queen Charlotte's Island, Greenland, North Georgian, Melville, and Bathurst Islands.

PENINSULAS.—Nova Scotia, Florida, Yucatan, California, Alaska.

CAPIES.—Farewell, Chidley, Hatteras, Sable, St. Antonio, Lucas.

MOUNTAINS.—The Rocky Mountains, the Apalachian or Alleghany Mountains, St. Elias, Mount Fairweather, &c.

RIVERS.—The Mississippi and Missouri, the St. Lawrence, the Arkansas, the Rio Bravo or del Norte, the Mackenzie River, the Ohio, the Red River, the Tennessee, the Columbia, the Coppermine River, &c.

LAKES.—Superior, Michigan, Huron, Erie, and Ontario; Great Bear Lake, Great Slave Lake, Lake Athabasca, Winnipeg, and Nicaragua.

GENERAL DIVISIONS OF SOUTH AMERICA.

The *northern* parts of South America comprise Colombia, which contains the republics of New Granada, Ecuador or Equator, and Venezuela; and Guiana, in which the English, French, Dutch, Spanish, and Portuguese, have settlements.

The *eastern* part forms the vast Portuguese empire of

Brazil ; and on the *western* coast are Chili, Peru, and Bolivia or Upper Peru.

The *inland* portion between Brazil, Bolivia, and Chili, comprises La Plata, or the Argentine Republic, Paraguay, and Banda Oriental or Uruguay.

The *southern* extremity, from the Pampas of La Plata to Cape Horn, is called Patagonia.

Between the two continents are the *West Indies*, or the Columbian Archipelago.

States.

Chief Towns.

Colombia, which includes New

Granada,	Santa Fe de Bogotá.
Venezuela,	Caraccas, Cumana.
Ecuador or Equator,	Quito, Guayaquil.
British Guiana, or Demerara,	Georgetown.
Essequibo, and Berbice,	New Amsterdam.
Surinam or Dutch Guiana,	Paramaribo.
French Guiana,	Cayenne.
Brazil,	Rio Janeiro, St. Salvador.
Peru,	Lima, Truxillo.
Bolivia or Upper Peru,	Chuquisaca, Potosi, La Paz.
Chili,	St. Jago, Valparaiso.
La Plata,	Buenos Ayres, Cordova.
Paraguay,	Assumption, New Coimbra.
Banda Oriental or Uruguay,	Monte Video.

ISLANDS.

The principal islands of South America are, the Falkland Islands, Terra del Fuego, South Georgia, Sandwich Land, New South Shetland Islands, Juan Fernandez, Galapagos, &c.

CAVES.—St. Roque, Horn, Blanco, Vela, &c.

SEAS, GULFS, BAYS, STRAITS.

The principal seas, gulfs, bays, and straits are :—The Caribbean Sea, the Gulfs of Darien, Maracaybo, Guayaquil, All Saints' Bay, Bay of Panama, the Strait of Magellan, and Strait of Le Maire.

MOUNTAINS.—The Andes or Cordilleras, and their subordinate branches ; as the Chain of Venezuela, the Chain of Chiquitos, the Mountains of Brazil and Paraguay.

RIVERS.—The Amazon, the La Plata, the Orinoco, the Magdalena, the Madeira, the Francisco, &c.

LAKES.—Titicaca in Bolivia, and Maracaybo in Colombia.

ESTIMATE OF THE EXTENT AND POPULATION, WITH
THE CAPITALS, OF THE PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES OF
AMERICA.

States.	English square miles.	Population	Pop. to square mile.	Capitals.
NORTH AMERICA.				
British America,	400,000	1,523,000	3.4	Montreal.
Central America,	196,000	2,000,000	10.2	St. Salvador.
Mexico,	1,290,000	7,800,000	4.7	Mexico.
United States, . .	1,265,618	17,063,353	13.5	Washington.
Texas,	250,000	300,000	1.1	Austin.
SOUTH AMERICA.				
Bolivia,	400,000	1,500,000	3.7	Chuquisaca.
Brazil,	2,700,000	6,000,000	2.2	Rio Janeiro.
Chili,	130,000	1,000,000	10.8	Santiago.
Colombia,	1,100,000	3,187,000	2.8	Bogota.
Guiana,	130,000	185,000	1.4	Georgetown.
La Plata,	726,000	2,000,000	2.7	Buenos Ayres.
Paraguay,	80,000	250,000	3.1	Assumption.
Peru,	500,000	1,700,000	3.4	Lima.
Uruguay,	80,000	170,000	2.1	Monte Video.

WEST INDIES.

The Islands called the *West Indies* include the following groups:—

1. The *Bahamas*, which are about 500 in number, but many of them are mere rocks and islets. The principal islands of this group are—Providence, Bahama, and Guanahani or St. Salvador. The last, *Guanahani*, is remarkable as being the island on which Columbus first landed, and to which he gave the name of *St. Salvador*.

2. The *Greater Antilles*, which include Cuba, Hayti, (called also Hispaniola or St. Domingo,) Jamaica, and Porto Rico.

3. The *Lesser Antilles*, which lie along the northern coast of South America, nearly parallel to the Greater Antilles. The principal islands of this group are Margarita, Buen-Aire, and Curacao.

4. The *Caribbean Islands* are divided into three classes, namely the *Virgin*, the *Leeward*, and the *Windward* Islands,

The Virgin Islands are—Santa Cruz, St. Thomas, St. John, Tortola, and Virgin Gorda.

The largest of the Leeward Islands are—Anguilla, St. Martin, St. Bartholomew, Saba, Barbuda, St. Eustatius, St. Christopher, Nevis, Antigua, Montserrat, Guadeloupe, and Dominica.

The principal of the Windward Islands are—Martinique, Grenada, Tobago, Barbadoes, and Trinidad.

The principal islands belonging to *Great Britain* are—Jamaica, the Bahamas, St. Christopher, Nevis, Antigua, Dominica, St. Lucia, Barbadoes, St. Vincent, Grenada, Tobago, and Trinidad.

The *Spanish* islands are—Cuba and Porto Rico.

The *French* islands are—Martinique, Guadeloupe, Marie Galante, and the northern part of St. Martin.

The *Dutch* islands are—Curacao, St. Eustatius, and the southern part of St. Martin.

The *Danish* islands are—Santa Cruz, St. Thomas, and St. John.

St. Bartholomew belongs to *Sweden*.

Hayti (St. Domingo or Hispaniola) was taken possession of by the slaves during the French revolutionary wars, and formed into a government of Negroes, under the name of the *Republic of Hayti*. The chief towns are *Port-au-Prince*, Cape Haytien, and St. Domingo.

The people of Hayti are rapidly advancing in civilization. Free schools and a college have been established, and foreign teachers are employed at the expense of the government.

MOUNTAINS.—The principal mountains are, the Blue Mountains in Jamaica, the Copper Mountains in Cuba, and Morne Garou (volcano) in St. Vincent.

NORTH AMERICA.



REFERENCES TO THE MAP OF NORTH AMERICA.

TOWNS.

Acapulco, . . . 4	Leon, . . . 2	Philadelphia, . . . 10
Boston, . . . 12	Mexico, . . . 5	Montreal, . . . 13
Charlestown, . . . 8	New Orleans, . . . 7	Toronto, . . . 14
Galveston, . . . 3	New York, . . . 11	Washington, . . . 9
Guatemala, . . . 15	Panama, . . . 1	Vera Cruz, . . . 6

LAKES.

A Slave Lake.	C Winnipeg.	E Michigan.	G Erie.
B Athabasca.	D Superior.	F Huron.	H Ontario.

SOUTH AMERICA.



REFERENCES TO THE MAP OF SOUTH AMERICA.

Arequipa, . . .	13	Lima, . . .	12	St. Fe de Bogotá, . . .	9
Assumption, . . .	15	Monte Video, . . .	2	St. Jago, . . .	17
Buenos Ayres, . . .	1	Panama, . . .	8	St. Salvador, . . .	4
Caraccas, . . .	6	Potosi, . . .	14	Surinam, . . .	5
Carthagena, . . .	7	Quito, . . .	10	Truxillo, . . .	11
Concepcion, . . .	18	Rio Janeiro, . . .	3	Valparaiso, . . .	16

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OCEANICA.

OCEANICA, or the *Watery World*, is inferior to the other great divisions of the globe, both in extent and population. It consists of *Australia* or New Holland, and the adjacent islands; and of *Polynesia*, or the multitudinous groups of islands in the Pacific Ocean.

The *area* of Oceanica has been *estimated* at about three millions of square miles, and the *population* at about twenty millions, but these estimates are evidently little more than conjectures.

AUSTRALIA* or *Australasia*,† consists of New Holland, Van Diemen's Land, New Zealand, New Guinea, New Britain, New Ireland, New Caledonia, New Hebrides, Solomon's Islands, and some others.

The vast island of New Holland was discovered by the Dutch, but its eastern shores were first traced by Captain Cook, who named the place where he first landed *Botany Bay*, from the beauty and variety of the *flowers* which he found in every direction. The eastern coast of New Holland, which is called New South Wales, has been extensively colonized by the British people, particularly towards the south-east. The principal settlements, are Sydney, Port Jackson, Botany Bay, Port Hunter, Port Macquarie, and Port Moreton.

Another settlement has been formed upon the Swan River, on the south-western coast; and another on the south coast, which is called South Australia.

In Van Diemen's Land also there are several British settlements, the chief towns of which are Hobart Town and Dalrymple. New Zealand also is beginning to be extensively colonized by British emigrants.

The islands of *Polynesia*, as the term denotes, are exceedingly numerous. The principal groups are—the Ladrone, the Pelew, the Caroline, and the Sandwich Islands, north of the equator; and the Society Islands, the Friendly Isles, the Navigators' Islands, the Marquesas, and the Washington Islands, south of the equator.

* The animals of Australia differ remarkably from those of the other divisions of the globe. Some of their *quadrupeds* walk on two feet, and others have the bill of a bird.

† Australasia, that is, *Southern Asia*.



AMERICA.

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The inhabitants of the Society, Sandwich, and Friendly Islands, from their intercourse with Europeans, have made considerable advances in civilization and Christianity. In the Sandwich Islands alone there are nearly 1000 schools under the care of European missionaries, in which upwards of 50,000 native children are instructed.

POPULATION AND EXTENT OF THE GLOBE.*

	Balbi Geogr. 1838.			Weimar Almanac, 1840.		
	Population.	English square mile.	Pop. to sq. mile.	Population.	English square miles.	Pop. to sq. mile.
Oceanica,	227,700,000	3,700,000	61.5	233,240,043	3,807,196	61.2
Europe,	390,000,000	16,045,000	24.3	608,516,019	17,805,146	34.2
Asia,	60,000,000	11,254,000	5.3	101,498,311	11,647,428	8.6
Africa,	39,000,000	14,730,000	2.9	48,007,150	13,542,400	3.5
America,	20,300,000	4,105,000	4.6	1,838,194	3,347,840	10.4
† Totals,	727,000,000	49,834,000	14.8	993,099,817	50,150,000	19.8

THE BRITISH EMPIRE.

The **BRITISH EMPIRE** consists of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of extensive possessions and numerous colonies in every quarter of the world.

The Island of Great Britain comprises England and Wales, or South Britain; and Scotland, or North Britain. Ireland lies to the west of Great Britain, and is sometimes called West Britain. Great Britain and Ireland, with the adjacent islands, are usually called the British Isles.

The British possessions are:—

In Europe—Heligoland, a small island in the German Ocean, about twenty-six miles from the mouths of the Elbe and Weser; Gibraltar, an important fortress in the

* Malte Brun's estimate of the population of the globe is lower than either of these, namely: Europe 170, Asia 320, Africa 70, America, 45, and Oceania 20 millions; in all, 625 millions. But it is obvious that all calculations on this subject are little more than conjectures. It is only with regard to Europe that they should be considered as approximating to the truth. As a medium, we may take 800 millions as the population of the globe.

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English square miles.	Pop. to sq. mile.
807,196	61.2
805,146	34.2
647,428	8.6
542,400	3.5
347,840	70.4
150,000	19.8

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south of Spain, commanding the entrance to the Mediterranean; Malta, an important and celebrated island in the Mediterranean, to the south of Sicily; and the Ionian Islands, to the west of Greece, which form a republic under the protection of the British crown.

In Asia—The greater part of India or Hindostan; Aracan, a large territory, extending along the western coast of the Eastern Peninsula, formerly belonging to the Burmese, but ceded by them to the British in 1826; Ceylon, a large and important island near the south-eastern extremity of Hindostan; Malacca, a settlement on the west coast of the Malay Peninsula; Prince of Wales' Island, near the west coast of Malacca; Singapore, an island at the southern extremity of the same peninsula; and the Island of Hong Kong, lately ceded to us by the Chinese.

In Australia—The greater part of the vast island of New Holland; Van Diemen's Land; New Zealand; and Norfolk Island.

In Africa—The important and flourishing colony of the Cape of Good Hope, Sierra Leone, and several other settlements and forts on the western coast; and the islands of Fernando Po, St. Helena, Ascension, and the Mauritius or Isle of France.

In North America—Labrador, the countries around Hudson's Bay, Upper and Lower Canada, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Newfoundland, Prince Edwards Island, Cape Breton, the Bermudas or Somer's Islands; Balize, and other settlements in the Bay of Honduras.

In South America—The settlements of Demerara, Essequibo, and Berbice in Guiana; and the Falkland Islands.

In the West Indies—The Lucayos or Bahama Islands, Jamaica, Barbadoes, Trinidad, and several other important islands.

The area of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland may be estimated at about 120,000 square miles; and the population at about 27½ millions.

It has been estimated that Great Britain rules over an extent of territory fifty times as large as itself, and over a population more than five times as numerous as its own.

In fact the sun never sets upon the British dominions.

The army, exclusive of the native Indian troops, amounts to upwards of 100,000 men; and the navy consists of above 500 ships of war, more than a hundred of which carry from 72 to 120 guns each. The number of vessels engaged in British trade is about 30,000; and the number of seamen employed in them is upwards of 180,000.

EXTENT AND POPULATION OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE.

BRITISH ISLANDS.	Extent in square miles.	Population.		
		1821.	1831.	1841.
GREAT BRITAIN:				
England,	50,387	11,261,437	13,091,005	14,995,138
Wales,	7,425	717,438	806,182	911,603
Scotland,	32,167	2,093,456	2,365,114	2,620,184
IRELAND,	32,513	6,801,827	7,767,401	8,175,124
ISLANDS IN THE BRIT- ISH SEAS:				
Guernsey, &c. . . .	50	20,827	26,128	28,521
Jersey,	62	28,600	36,582	47,544
Man,	220	40,081	41,000	47,975
ARMY, NAVY, &c. .		319,300	277,017	*188,453
Total of United Kingdom		122,823,21	282,965 24,410,429	27,019,558

* Such part of the Army, Navy, and Merchant Seamen, as were on shore within the United Kingdom, June 6, are included in the general census.

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COLONIES AND FOREIGN POSSESSIONS.	Estimate of the extent in sq. mile.	Estimate of the Population.
IN EUROPE, Gibraltar, Malta, Gozo, Heligoland,	124	150,000
ASIA, . . . East India Company's Territories, including Presidencies of Bengal, Madras, and Bombay, with Malacca, Aden, and the Islands of Penang, Singapore, &c.	630,000	84,000,000
AFRICA, . . . Ceylon and Hong Kong, Cape of Good Hope, Mauritius, Sierra Leone, Cape Coast Castle, Accra, Gambria, St. Helena, Ascension,	24,600	1,250,000
N. AMERICA, Canada, Hudson Bay Territory, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Cape Breton, Prince Edward's Island, Newfoundland, Bermudas, Honduras,	200,700	200,000
S. AMERICA, British Guiana, comprehending Demerara, Essequibo, and Berbice; Falkland Islands,	754,500	1,500,000
WEST INDIES, Jamaica; the Windward Islands, Barbadoes, St. Vincent, Grenada, Tobago, St. Lucia, and Trinidad; the Leeward Islands, Antigua, St. Christopher, Montserrat, Nevis, Anguilla, Dominica, Virgin Isles; Bahamas,	52,400	100,000
AUSTRALASIA, New South Wales, South Australia, Western Australia, Van Dieman's Land, New Zealand, Norfolk Island,	77,500	800,000
Total of the British Empire, . . .	474,000	200,00
PROTECTED STATES AND TRIBUTARIES.	2,216,700	88,200,000
Ionian Islands,	1,000	220,000
Tributaries and Protected States in India,	550,000	40,000,000
	2,771,700	128,420,000

The annual revenue of Great Britain and Ireland amounts to about £50,000,000; that is, nearly equal to a third of the sum total of the revenues of all the States of Europe. The national debt amounts to nearly £800,000,000; that is, to more than a half of the sum total of the debts of all the States of Europe. But the national property exceeds, it is estimated, £3,700,000,000; and, if colonial property be included, £5,500,000,000. The national income, or the produce from all kinds of industry and property, is valued at upwards of £500,000,000 a-year.

ENGLAND AND WALES.

ENGLAND is bounded on the north by the river Tweed, the Cheviot Hills, and the Solway Frith, which divide it from Scotland; on the south by the English or British Channel; on the east by the German Ocean; and on the west by St. George's Channel and the Irish Sea.

It lies nearly between the parallels of 50° and 56° north latitude, and between about two degrees of east, and six of west longitude.* Its length from the coast of Dorsetshire to Berwick-on-Tweed, is about 360 miles; and its breadth from St. David's Head, in Pembrokeshire, to Lowestoff in Suffolk, is about 200 miles. Its AREA is estimated at 57,812 square miles, or 37,094,400 acres. The POPULATION of England and Wales, according to the late returns,† amounts to 15,906,741, or nearly sixteen millions.

The population of England alone is 14,995,138, or nearly fifteen millions; and the population of Wales, 911,603, or nearly one million.

England is divided into forty COUNTIES or SHIRES, and Wales into twelve, which, with the principal towns, are as follow:—

* Accurately, between $1^{\circ} 46'$ east, and $5^{\circ} 41'$ west longitude.

† Returns for 1841. The last census exhibits an increase of something more than 14 per cent. For the ten years preceding 1831, the increase was 16 per cent.; and for the ten years preceding 1821, 17 per cent.

INTRODUCTION TO GEOGRAPHY.

47

SIX NORTHERN COUNTIES OF ENGLAND.

Counties.	Principal Towns.
Northumberland,*	Newcastle, Berwick, Alnwick.
Cumberland, . . .	Carlisle, Whitehaven, Penrith.
Westmoreland,† . . .	Appleby, Kendal,
Durham,	Durham, Sunderland, Stockton.
Yorkshire,	York, Leeds, Sheffield, Hull.
Lancashire,	Liverpool, Manchester, Lancaster,

FOUR ADJOINING WALES.

Cheshire,‡ . . .	Chester, Stockport, Macclesfield.
Shropshire. . .	Shrewsbury, Ludlow, Bridgenorth.
Herefordshire, .	Hereford, Leominster, Ledbury.
Monmouthshire,	Monmouth, Chepstow, Abergavenny.

TEN NORTH-MIDLAND.

Nottinghamshire,	Nottingham, Newark, Mansfield.
Derbyshire, . . .	Derby, Chesterfield, Ashbourne.
Staffordshire, . .	Stafford, Lichfield, Wolverhampton.
Worcestershire, .	Worcester, Dudley, Kidderminster.
Warwickshire,§ .	Birmingham, Warwick, Coventry.
Leicestershire, .	Leicester, Loughborough.
Rutlandshire, .	Oakham, Uppingham.
Northamptonshire,	Northampton, Bedford.
Huntingdonshire,	Huntingdon, St. Ives, St. Neot's.
Cambridgeshire,	Cambridge, Ely, Newmarket.

TEN SOUTH-MIDLAND.

Gloucestershire,	Bristol, Cheltenham, Gloucester.
Oxfordshire, . .	Oxford, Woodstock, Banbury.
Buckinghamshire,	Aylesbury, Buckingham, Bampton.
Bedfordshire, . .	Biggleswade, Bedford, Luton.
Hertfordshire, . .	Hertford, St. Albans, Hemel Hempstead.

* Northumberland, that is, the land north of the Humber. The kingdom of Northumberland, during the Heptarchy, extended from the Humber to the Frith of Forth.

† Westmoreland, that is, the west moorland.

‡ Cheshire for Chestershire. Chester derives its name from the Latin term *castra*, an encampment or fortified place. Hence also the frequent terminations in English towns; as in *Doncaster*, that is, the fortification on the *Don*; *Colchester*, on the *Colne*; *Lancaster*, on the *Lune*; *Exeter* (for *Execester*) on the *Exe*; *Rochester*, on the rock (*roche*.)

§ Warwick, that is, the town where the munitions for war were kept; the termination *wick* being from the Latin *vicus*, a street or town. Hence *Norwich* the north town, *Greenwich*, *Sandwich*, *Middlewich*, *Alnwick*, &c.

|| Rutland, that is, red land, for which this shire is still noted.

<i>Counties.</i>	<i>Principal Towns.</i>
Middlesex,* . . .	London, Westminster, Uxbridge.
Surrey, . . .	Southwark, Guildford, Kingston.
Berkshire, . . .	Reading, Windsor, Abingdon.
Wiltshire, . . .	Salisbury, Devizes, Marlborough.
Somersetshire, . . .	Bath, Taunton, Bridgewater.

FOUR EASTERN.

Lincolnshire, . . .	Boston, Lincoln, Stamford.
Norfolk,† . . .	Norwich, Yarmouth, Lynn.]
Suffolk, . . .	Ipswich, Bury St. Edmond's, Sudbury.
Essex, . . .	Colchester, Chelmsford, Harwich.

SIX SOUTHERN.

Kent, . . .	Canterbury, Maidstone, Dover.
Sussex, . . .	Chichester, Brighton, Lewes.
Hampshire, . . .	Portsmouth, Winchester, Southampton.
Dorsetshire, . . .	Dorchester, Weymouth, Poole.
Devonshire, . . .	Exeter, Plymouth, Devonport.
Cornwall, . . .	Launceston, Falmouth, Truro.

THE COUNTIES OF WALES.

SIX IN NORTH WALES.

Flintshire, . . .	Holywell, Mold, St. Asaph.
Denbighshire, . . .	Wrexham, Denbigh, Ruthin.
Caernarvonshire, . . .	Caernarvon, Bangor, Conway.
Anglesey, . . .	Beaumaris, Holyhead.
Merionethshire, . . .	Dolgelly, Bala.
Montgomeryshire, . . .	Welshpool, Montgomery, Newton.

SIX IN SOUTH WALES.

Radnorshire, . . .	New Radnor, Presteigne.
Cardiganshire, . . .	Cardigan, Aberystwith.
Pembrokeshire, . . .	Pembroke, Haverfordwest, Milford.
Caermarthenshire, . . .	Caermarthen, Llanelly.
Brecknockshire, . . .	Brecknock or Brecon, Hay.
Glamorganshire, . . .	Cardiff, Swansea, Llandaff.

* *Middlesex*, that is, *middle Saxons*, with reference to *Essex*, or *East Saxons*; *Sussex*, or *South Saxons*; and *Wessex*, or *West Saxons*. *Wessex*, the name of which no longer remains, though the most powerful kingdom of the Heptarchy, comprised the counties to the west of *Middlesex* and *Sussex*, namely, *Hampshire*, *Berkshire*, *Dorsetshire*, &c.

† *Norfolk*, that is, the *north folk* or people, with reference to *Suffolk*, which means the *south folk*. *Folk* is evidently from (*vulg.*) *vulgus*, the Latin word for the people.

ISLANDS.—Anglesey in North Wales; the Isle of Man* in the Irish Sea, at nearly equal distances from England, Ireland, and Scotland, the chief towns of which are Douglas, Ramsey, Castletown, and Peel; the Isle of Wight, south of Hampshire, remarkable for its fertility and beauty; Guernsey, Jersey, Alderney, and Sark, near the coast of France; Sheppy Island to the north, and Thanet to the north-east, of Kent; Coquet, and Holy Island or Lindisfarne, off the coast of Northumberland; the Scilly Isles, south-west of Cornwall; and Lundy Island, in the Bristol Channel.

SAND BANKS.—Dogger Bank in the German Ocean, between Yorkshire and Jutland; Goodwin Sands, on the east of Kent.

CAPIES.—Flamborough Head* and Spurn Head, in Yorkshire; North and South Forelands, and Dungeness, in Kent; Beechy Head, in Sussex; Needles, on the west of the Isle of Wight; St. Alban's Head and Portland Point, in Dorsetshire; Start Point, in Devonshire; Lizard Point and Land's End, in Cornwall; St. David's Head, in Pembrokeshire; Holyhead, in Anglesea; Great Orme's Head, in Denbighshire; St. Bee's Head, in Cumberland.

BAYS.—On the *east* coast, Bridlington Bay; Humber Mouth; the Wash; Yarmouth Roads; Mouth of the Thames; the Nore; the Downs.

On the *south* coast, Spithead; Southampton Bay; Poole Harbour; Torbay; Mount's Bay.

On the *west* coast, Bristol Channel and Mouth of the Severn; Swansea Bay; Caermarthen Bay; Milford Haven; St. Bride's Bay; Cardigan Bay; Caernarvon Bay; Menai Frith; Mouth of the Dee; Morecambe Bay; Solway Frith.

MOUNTAINS.—The principal mountains are—the Cheviot† Hills, between Northumberland and Scotland; the Cumbrian range, which extends from the western extremity of the Cheviot Hills to the middle of Derbyshire,

* Flamborough Head.—A cliff nearly 500 feet high on which beacon fires used to be kindled; and hence it derived its name (*flame borough*). It still deserves its name, as it is the site of a modern light-house.

† Cheviot Hill is 2,658 feet high.

through the eastern parts of Cumberland, Westmoreland, and Lancashire, and the western portions of Northumberland, Durham, and Yorkshire. The highest mountains of this range are—Scafell, * Skiddaw, Bowfell, Crossfell, Saddleback, in Cumberland; Helvellyn, between Cumberland and Westmoreland; Wharfedale, in Yorkshire; and the Peak in Derbyshire.

The *Cambrian* range extends through the middle of Wales, from north to south, from which several spurs are thrown off, both towards the sea-coast and the English counties adjoining. Its highest summits are Snowdon† and Llewellyn in Caernarvonshire; Cader Idris and Arran Fowddy in Merionethshire; Vann or Beacons in Brecknockshire; and Plynlimmon between Montgomery and Cardiganshire.

The *Devonian* range extends from the Bristol to the British Channel, through Devonshire and Cornwall. The highest summits of this range are—Dunkerry Beacon, on Exmoor; Cawsand Hill, ‡ Rippon Tor, Butterscombe, on Dartmoor; and Brown Willy, in Cornwall.

To these may be added the Malvern Hills in Worcester; the Wrekin in Shropshire; the Mendip Hills in Somersetshire; and the Cotswold Hills in Gloucestershire.

PRINCIPAL RIVERS.—Rivers flowing into the *German Ocean*:—The Tweed, Tyne, Wear, Tees, Trent, Ouse,§

* *Scafell*, which is the highest in the range, is 3,166 feet high; *Helvellyn*, 3,055 feet; *Skiddaw*, 3,022 feet; and the other mentioned, between 3,000 and 2,000 feet, except the Peak, which is but 1,018.

† *Snowdon* is 3,571 feet high; *Llewellyn* 3,469; and the others nearly 3,000 feet, except *Plynlimmon*, which is 2,463.

‡ *Cawsand Hill* is 1,782 feet high; *Dunkerry Beacon*, 1,668; *Rippon Tor*, 1,549; *Brown Willy*, 1,368; and *Butterscombe*, 1,203 feet.

§ *Ouse*.—This is another form of the word *ooze*, which is formed from the French *Eaux*, *waters*, like the term *beaux*, which is pronounced similarly, except in its vulgar form *bucks*. This explains why there are so many rivers of this name—as the Yorkshire Ouse, the Great and Little Ouse, and the Sussex Ouse; the term originally signifying the *water* or *waters*; as we say *Derwent water*, the *Black water*, &c.

Humber, (formed by the Trent, Ouse, and other rivers,) Witham, Welland, Great Ouse, Yare, THAMES, Medway, &c.

Into the *Irish Sea*.—The Mersey, Dee, Riddle, Eden, &c.

Into the *Bristol Channel*.—The Severn, Wye, Avon,* &c.

Into the *British Channel*.—South Avon, Wey, Exe,† Plym, &c.

LAKES.—Derwent Water, or Keswick Lake, in Cumberland; Ullswater, between Cumberland and Westmoreland; Windermere, between Westmoreland and Lancashire; and Coniston Water, in Lancashire.

PRINCIPAL TOWNS.—*London*, the capital of England, is the largest and richest city in the world. It is upwards of seven miles in length, by five in breadth; and its buildings cover an area of about thirty square miles. Its population amounts to upwards of a million and a half; and for trade and commerce, science and literature, wealth and magnificence, it is the first city in the world.

Liverpool is next to London in commerce and wealth. It is the great emporium of the American trade, for which it is favourably situated, and to which its importance is principally due. Its docks, which are crowded with shipping, are three miles in length. The other great shipping and commercial towns are Bristol, Hull, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, Southampton, Sunderland, Stockton, Yarmouth, Falmouth, and Dover.

* In the same way, the *Irish* or *Celtic* word *avon*, which signifies water or river, came to be the proper name of several rivers; as the Stratford Avon, the British Avon, the Salisbury Avon, and the Avon or *Nen* in Northamptonshire.

† From the *Irish* or *Celtic*, or, which is the same thing, the ancient British word *uisge*, water, several rivers derive their names in a similar way; as the *Esk*, the *Exe*, the *Axe*, and the *Usk* in Wales. In Scotland, too, there are several *Esks*.

In a similar way, the term *don* has been applied to several rivers; as in Russia, to the *Don*, the N. and S. *Duna* or *Dwina*, the *Dnieper*, (that is *Donieper*, or upper river,) and the *Dniester*, (*Doniester*, or lower river.) The *Doon* and *Deen*, as in *Aberdeen*, are evidently other forms of the same word.

Manchester is the second city for population, and the first for manufactures. It is the great emporium of the cotton trade, for which England is unrivalled. *Birmingham*, celebrated for *metallic* manufactures, is the next in rank. It gives employment, it is said, to about 70,000 men in the manufacture of fire-arms, engines, and machinery, plated ware, watches, cutlery, &c. *Sheffield* is also distinguished for the manufacture of cutlery and plated goods.

The other great manufacturing towns are, *Preston*, *Bolton*, and *Blackburn*, noted for *cotton* goods. *Leeds*, *Wakefield*, *Huddersfield*, and *Exeter*, are distinguished for *woollen* goods; *Norwich*, *Coventry*, and *Macclesfield*, for *silks*; *Leicester* and *Nottingham* for *stockings*; *Kidderminster* for *carpets*; *Worcester* for *porcelain*; *Newcastle-under-Lyne* for *pottery*; and *Gloucester* for *pins*.

Portsmouth, on *Portsea Island*, is distinguished for its fortifications and fine harbour, which is capable of receiving the whole British navy at once; it is the chief naval station of Great Britain. *Plymouth*, at the mouth of the *Plym*, with its gigantic *breakwater*, is the second. *Devonport*, *Chatham*, *Sheerness*, *Woolwich*, and *Deptford*, are distinguished for their extensive *dock-yards*; and *Spithead* and the *Nore* are the principal *roadsteads* of the British navy.

Canterbury and *York* are distinguished for their great antiquity and magnificent cathedrals; and *Oxford* and *Cambridge* for the celebrated universities and architectural beauties, particularly *Oxford*, which has been called a city of palaces. *Windsor* is distinguished for its magnificent castle, the ancient and favourite residence of the sovereigns of England. *Bath* is the most beautiful city in England, and has long been celebrated for its medicinal springs. The other *watering* places of note are, *Cheltenham*, *Leamington*, *Malvern*, *Matlock*, *Buxton*, *Harrowgate*, *Tunbridge-Wells*, and *Clifton*. And the places chiefly resorted to for *sea-bathing* are *Brighton*, *Ryde* in the *Isle of Wight*, *Hastings*, *Weymouth*, *Ramsgate*, *Margate*, *Scarborough*, and *Redcar*.

Wrexham is the largest town in *North Wales*, and is

noted for its flannels; *Caernarvon* is celebrated for its castle, in which the first Prince of Wales (Edward II.) was born; *Holyhead* is the usual port of embarkation for Dublin; and *Bangor* and *Beaumaris* are much resorted to for sea-bathing.

In South Wales *Caermarthen* and *Pembroke* are the most important towns. *Cardigan* is noted for its lead and *Brecknock* for its cloth trade. *Milford Haven* is noted for its excellent and spacious harbour; and *Swansea* is much frequented in summer for sea-bathing.

CLIMATE, SURFACE, AND SOIL.—The *climate* of England, though variable and somewhat humid, particularly in the western parts of the island, is, generally speaking, mild, genial, and salubrious. Its *surface*, except in the northern and western counties, is generally either level, or composed of gently rising hills and sloping valleys; and its *soil*, particularly in the midland, eastern, and southern counties, is distinguished for its fertility and high state of cultivation. In the north, in particular, there are several barren tracts, and in some of the eastern counties there are extensive fens or marshes; but, in general, England is a fertile, rich, and beautifully-wooded country.

The counties most distinguished for AGRICULTURE are, Kent, Essex, Suffolk, Norfolk, Hampshire, Berkshire, Bedfordshire, Surrey, Sussex, Hertfordshire, part of Lincolnshire, Durham, and Northumberland.

The MINING and MANUFACTURING districts are in the north and west of the island. The principal mineral productions are, coals, iron, copper, lead, tin, and salt. But COALS are by far the most important of the mineral treasures of England. In fact, the manufacturing and commercial wealth of Great Britain is principally due to her inexhaustible supply of coals.*

* "It is hardly possible to overrate the advantages Great Britain derives from her vast, and to all practical purposes, inexhaustible supply of coals. In this climate, fuel ranks among the principal necessities of life, and it is to our coal mines that we owe abundant and cheap supplies of so indispensable an article. But this is not the only advantage we derive from our coal mines; they are the principal source of our manufacturing and commercial prosperity. Since

ANTIQUITIES AND CURIOSITIES.—The *antiquities* of England may be classed under four heads, namely, the *British* or *Celtic*, the *Roman*, the *Gothic*, and the *Danish*. The most remarkable of the British antiquities is *Stonehenge*, in Wiltshire, which is supposed to have been a *Druidical temple*; and in Wales, particularly in the Isle

the invention of the steam-engine, coal has become of the highest importance as a moving power; and no nation, however favourably situated in other respects, not plentifully supplied with this mineral, needs hope to rival those that are, in most branches of manufacturing industry. To what is the astonishing increase of Glasgow, Manchester, Birmingham, Leeds, Sheffield, &c., and the comparatively stationary or declining state of Canterbury, Winchester, Salisbury, and other towns in the south of England, to be ascribed? It cannot be pretended, with any show of reason, that the inhabitants of the former are naturally more ingenious, enterprising, or industrious than those of the latter. The abundance and cheapness of coal in the north, and its scarcity and consequent high price in the south, is the real cause of this striking discrepancy. The citizens of Manchester, Glasgow, &c. are able, at a comparatively small expense, to put the most powerful and most complicated machinery in motion, and to produce results quite beyond the reach of those who have not the same command of coal, or as it has been happily defined—hoard of labour. Our coal mines have been sometimes called the **BLACK INDIES**; and it is certain that they have conferred on us a thousand times more real advantage than we derive from the conquest of the Mogul empire, or than we should have reaped from the dominion of Mexico and Peru.”

This extract is from Mr. McCulloch's recent and excellent work on Geography, from which also we subjoin the following estimate of the production and consumption of coals in Great Britain in 1839:—

	Tons.
Domestic consumption and smaller manufactures,	18,000,000
In the production of pig and bar-iron,	6,000,000
Cotton manufacture,	800,000
Wollen, linen, silk ditto,	800,000
Copper, smelting, brass manufactures, &c.	925,000
Salt works,	350,000
Lime works,	500,000
Railway carriages, steam-boats, &c.	1,200,000
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	28,575,000
Exports to Ireland,	1,000,000
Ditto to Colonies and foreign parts,	1,449,417
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	31,024,417

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Tons.
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800,000
925,000
350,000
500,000
1,200,000

8,575,000
1,000,000
1,449,417

1,024,417

of Anglesey, there are many other Druidical remains. The Roman antiquities consist of the remains of encampments and fortifications, military ways, altars, inscriptions, arms, coins, &c. The principal Gothic antiquities consist of cathedrals, minsters, (as Westminster and York-minster) and other architectural relics; and the Danish antiquities consist of the remains of raths, circular camps, &c.

The principal natural curiosities are the Peak and the petrifications in Derbyshire; the lakes and scenery of Cumberland, &c.

ENGLAND AND WALES.



REFERENCES TO THE MAP OF ENGLAND AND WALES.

Appleby, . . .	66	Exeter, . . .	17	Newcastle, . . .	62
Bath, . . .	27	Falmouth, . . .	19	Northampton, . . .	41
Beaumaris, . . .	74	Flint, . . .	71	Norwich, . . .	37
Bedford, . . .	40	Gloucester, . . .	28	Nottingham, . . .	51
Birmingham, . . .	46	Halifax, . . .	55	Oakham, . . .	42
Brecon, . . .	82	Harlech, . . .	76	Oxford, . . .	29
Bridgewater, . . .	22	Hereford, . . .	80	Pembroke, . . .	86
Brighton, . . .	8	Hertford, . . .	30	Plymouth, . . .	28
Bristol, . . .	26	Hull, . . .	57	Portsmouth, . . .	10
Cambridge, . . .	34	Huntingdon, . . .	39	Radnor, . . .	79
Canterbury, . . .	3	Ipswich, . . .	33	Reading, . . .	13
Cardiff, . . .	24	Kendal, . . .	67	Ripon, . . .	60
Cardigan, . . .	83	Lancaster, . . .	68	St. Asaph, . . .	72
Carlisle, . . .	65	Landaff, . . .	25	St. David's, . . .	85
Carmarthen, . . .	84	Launceston, . . .	26	Salisbury, . . .	14
Caernarvon, . . .	75	Leeds, . . .	56	Scarborough, . . .	59
Chatham, . . .	2	Leicester, . . .	43	Sheffield, . . .	53
Chelmsford, . . .	31	Lewes, . . .	7	Shrewsbury, . . .	77
Chester, . . .	70	Lichfield, . . .	47	Southampton, . . .	11
Chichester, . . .	9	Lincoln, . . .	52	Stafford, . . .	48
Colchester, . . .	32	Liverpool, . . .	69	Taunton, . . .	21
Coventry, . . .	44	London, . . .	1	Warwick, . . .	45
Denbigh, . . .	73	Lynn, . . .	38	Wells, . . .	23
Derby, . . .	50	Maidstone, . . .	6	Weymouth, . . .	16
Dorchester, . . .	15	Manchester, . . .	54	Winchester, . . .	12
Dover, . . .	5	Margate, . . .	4	Worcester, . . .	49
Durham, . . .	61	Monmouth, . . .	81	Yarmouth, . . .	36
Ely, . . .	35	Montgomery, . . .	78	York, . . .	58

SCOTLAND.

SCOTLAND, which forms the northern portion of the island of Great Britain, is bounded on the south by the Solway Frith, the Cheviot Hills, and the River Tweed, which separate it from England; on the north by the Atlantic Ocean; on the west by the North Channel and Atlantic Ocean; and on the east by the German Ocean.*

Its length from Cape Wrath to the Mull of Galloway, is about 280 miles; and its breadth from Buchan Ness to the most westerly point in Rosshire, is nearly 150 miles.†

* It lies between $54^{\circ} 37'$ and $58^{\circ} 36'$ north latitude, and between $1^{\circ} 48'$ east, and $6^{\circ} 5'$ west longitude.

† Its breadth between Alloa on the Frith of Forth, and Dumbarton on the Clyde, is only 32 miles.

D WALES.

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. . .	37
m, . . .	51
. . .	42
. . .	29
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h, . . .	10
. . .	79
. . .	13
. . .	60
. . .	72
. . .	85
. . .	14
gh, . .	59
. . .	53
y, . . .	77
on, . .	11
. . .	48
. . .	21
. . .	45
. . .	23
. . .	16
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. . .	49
. . .	36
. . .	58

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Its area is estimated at 26,016 square miles, exclusive of its islands, which are supposed to contain about 4,000 more; and its population, according to the recent returns, amounts to 2,620,184, or upwards of two millions and a half.

Scotland is divided into thirty-three counties or shires, which, with their principal towns, are as follow:—

ELEVEN NORTHERN.

Counties.	Principal Towns.
Orkney and Shetland, . . .	Kirkwall, Lerwick.
Caitness, . . .	Wick, Thurso.
Sutherland, . . .	Dornoch.
Ross, . . .	Dingwall, Tain, Fortrose.
Cromarty, . . .	Cromarty.
Inverness, . . .	Inverness, Fort George, Fort Au- gustus, Fort William.
Nairn, . . .	Nairn.
Elgin or Moray, . . .	Elgin, Forres.
Banff, . . .	Banff, Cullen.
Aberdeen, . . .	New Aberdeen, Old Aberdeen, Peterhead, Fraserburgh.
Kincaidine or Mearns, . . .	Stonehaven, Bervie.

NINE MIDDLE.

Forfar or Angus, . . .	Dundee, Forfar, Montrose, Bre- chin.
Perth, . . .	Perth, Dunkeld, Dumblane.
Fife, . . .	Cupar, St. Andrew's, Dunfermline, Kirkcaldy, Kinghorn.
Kinross, . . .	Kinross.
Clackmannan, . . .	Clackmannan, Alloa.
Stirling, . . .	Stirling, Falkirk.
Dumbarton or Lennox, . . .	Dumbarton.
Argyll, . . .	Inverary, Campbellton.
Bute, . . .	Rothsay.

THIRTEEN SOUTHERN.

Haddington or East-Lothian, . .	Haddington, Dunbar.
Edinburgh or Mid-Lothian, . .	Edinburgh, Leith, Musselburgh, Dalkeith.
Linlithgow or West-Lothian, . .	Linlithgow, Bo'ness,* Queensferry,
Berwick or Merse, . . .	Greenlaw, Dunse, Coldstream.
Roxburgh, . . .	Jedburgh, Kelso, Hawick, Melrose.
Selkirk, . . .	Selkirk, Galashiels.
Peebles, . . .	Peebles.
Lanark, . . .	Glasgow, Lanark, Hamilton.
Renfrew, . . .	Renfrew, Paisley, Greenock, Port- Glasgow.
Ayrshire, . . .	Ayr, Kilmarnock, Irvine.
Dumfries, . . .	Dumfries, Annan, Moffat.
Kirkcudbright, . . .	Kirkcudbright, New Galloway.
Wigton, . . .	Wigton, Stranraer, Portpatrick.

* Bo'ness for Borrowstownness.

ISLANDS.—The *Shetland Islands*, nearly forty in number, the principal of which are Mainland and Yell; the *Orkney Islands*, twenty-six in number, the chief of which are Mainland or Pomona, and Hoy; the *Hebrides*, or *Western Isles*, about three hundred in number, the principal of which are Lewis, North and South Uist, Isle of Skye, Rum, Mull, Jura, Isla, Staffa, Iona or Icolmkill; and, in the Frith of Clyde, Arran and Bute.

CAVES.—Duncansbay Head, and Dunnet Head, in Caithness; Cape Wrath, in Sutherland; Tarbetness, in Cromarty; Kinnaird's Head, in Aberdeenshire; Fifeness, in Fifeshire; St. Abb's Head, in Berwickshire; Burrow Head, and the Mull of Galloway, in Wigtonshire; the Mull of Cantyre, and Ardnamurchan Point, in Argyllshire, &c.

FRITHS, LOCHS, &c.—The Friths Pentland, Dornoch, Cromarty, and Moray, to the north of Scotland; the Friths of Tay and Forth, to the east; the Frith of Clyde, to the west; and the Solway Frith to the south; Wigton Bay, Glenluce Bay, and Loch Ryan; the Minch, between Skye, Lewis, and the mainland; Loch Linnhe, north-west of Argyll; Sound of Mull, Sound of Jura, &c.

MOUNTAINS.—Scotland, in the north and west, is rugged and mountainous. This part of the country is therefore named the *Highlands*;^{*} and the southern and south-east parts of it are called the *Lowlands*.

The principal mountain ranges are, the *Grampian Hills*, which extend from Argyll to Kincardine, dividing the Highlands from the Lowlands, the highest summits of which are Ben Lawers, Schihallion, Ben Lomond, and Ben Ledi; the *Cheviot Hills*, between Roxburgh and Northumberland; the *Lammermoor† Hills*, between Haddington and Berwickshire; and the *Pentland Hills*, in Edinburgh or Mid-Lothian.

* The Highlands consist of the counties of Sutherland, Ross, Inverness, and Argyll; of the western part of Perthshire; and of the mountainous parts of Moray, Banff, and Aberdeen shires.

† *Lammermoor*, that is, the moor that reaches (*à la mer*) to the sea.

Ben Nevis,* in the south of Inverness, is the highest mountain in Scotland; and *Cairngorm*, to the east of the same shire, is the next in height.

RIVERS.—The principal rivers flowing into the *German Ocean* are, the Tweed, Forth, Tay, North and South Esk, the Dee, and the Don.

Into the *Solway Frith*, the Annan, the Nith, and the Esk in Dumfriesshire; and the Dee, in Kirkcudbrightshire.

Into the *Frith of Clyde*, the Clyde, in Lanark, and the Doon, in Ayr.

Into the *Atlantic*, north of Scotland, the Spey, the Findhorn, and the Deveron.

The Teviot, in Roxburgh, and the Etrick, in Selkirk, flow into the Tweed; and the Earn or Erne into the Tay.

LAKES.—Lochs Lomond and Katrine, in the south of the Highlands, celebrated for their beautiful and picturesque scenery. Loch Ness and Loch Lochy, in Inverness-shire, connected by the great Caledonian Canal, which runs in the direction of these lochs, from Fort William to Fort Augustus. Loch Tay, Loch Earn, and others in Perthshire; Loch Awe, in Argyll; Loch Leven in Kinross, &c.

CLIMATE, SURFACE.—The climate of Scotland differs from that of England in being several degrees colder. The surface of the country, particularly in the north and west, is rugged, mountainous, and, with the exception of a few fertile valleys, ill adapted for agriculture.

The middle parts of the country, particularly the valleys of the Grampians, afford good pasturage for sheep and black cattle, immense numbers of which are annually driven to be fattened in the rich pastures of England.

In the Lowlands, or south-eastern parts of Scotland, **AGRICULTURE** is much advanced, and the soil is in general fertile. The grains chiefly cultivated are, oats, rye, and barley.

Scotland is rich in minerals, particularly in coals, iron,

* Ben Nevis is 4350 feet high; Cairngorm, 4060; Ben Lawers, 4015; Schiehallion, 3564; Ben Lomond, 3202; and Ben Ledi, 3009.

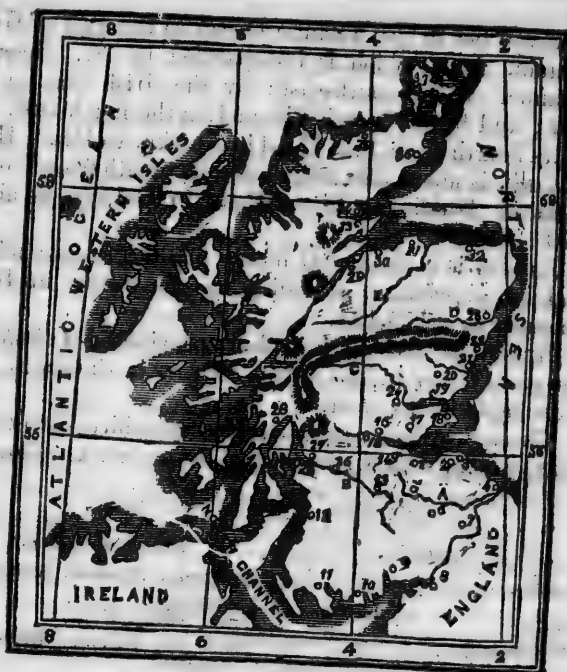
lead, and copper; and its MANUFACTURES and COMMERCE are extensive and flourishing. Its chief manufactures are cotton goods, linen, ironware, and glass.

PRINCIPAL TOWNS.—*Edinburgh*, near the Frith of Forth, is the metropolis of Scotland. It is a beautiful city, and has long been distinguished as the seat of science and literature. It has few manufactures; but it carries on an important trade through *Leith*, its seaport, which is about two miles distant. *Glasgow*, on the Clyde, is the first city in Scotland for population, manufactures, commerce, and wealth. *Greenock* is the principal seaport of Scotland. *Paisley* is noted for its extensive manufactures of cotton and fancy goods. *Aberdeen*, at the mouth of the Dee, is the principal town in the north of Scotland. *Perth* is a large, handsome, and flourishing town. *Dundee*, on the Frith of Tay, is a large and commodious seaport, with an extensive and flourishing trade.

Scotland has five universities—*Edinburgh*, *Glasgow*, *New Aberdeen*, *Old Aberdeen*, and *St. Andrew's*.

ANTIQUITIES AND CURIOSITIES.—The *antiquities* are the remains of *Druidic* temples and altars; the remains of the great *Roman* wall which ran from the Frith of Clyde to the Frith of Forth; vestiges of Roman roads, camps, &c.; and *Danish* camps and raths. The principal natural *curiosities* are the basaltic columns and the cave of *Fingal*, in the Island of *Staffa*; the Fall of *Foyers*, near *Loch Ness*, and the Falls of the Clyde, near *Lanark*; and the lakes, which are numerous and beautiful.

SCOTLAND.



REFERENCES TO THE MAP OF SCOTLAND.

Aberdeen, . . .	23	Elgin, . . .	31	Montrose, . . .	21
Ayr, . . .	12	Forfar, . . .	20	Nairn, . . .	30
Banff, . . .	32	Glasgow, . . .	26	Peebles, . . .	5
Bervie, . . .	22	Greenock, . . .	25	Perth, . . .	24
Berwick, . . .	4	Haddington, . . .	2	St. Andrews, . . .	18
Carlisle, . . .	8	Inverary, . . .	28	Selkirk, . . .	6
Clackmannan . . .	16	Inverness, . . .	29	Stirling, . . .	15
Dornoch, . . .	34	Jedburgh, . . .	7	Tain, . . .	33
Dumbarton . . .	27	Kinross, . . .	17	Thurso, . . .	35
Dumfries, . . .	9	Kircudbright, . . .	10	Wick, . . .	36
Dunbar, . . .	3	Kirkwall, . . .	37	Wigton, . . .	11
Dundee, . . .	19	Lanark, . . .	13		
Edinburgh, . . .	1	Linlithgow, . . .	14		

RIVERS.

▲ Tweed. | ■ Clyde. | c Tay. | D Dee. | ■ Spey.

IRELAND.

IRELAND lies in the Atlantic Ocean to the west of Great Britain, from which it is separated by St. George's Channel on the south-east; by the Irish Sea on the east; and by the North Channel on the north-east.

Its length from Fair Head in Antrim, to Mizen Head in Cork, is about 300 miles; and its breadth from Howth Head in Dublin, to Slyne Head in Galway, is about 170 miles.*

Its area is estimated at nearly 32,000† square miles; and its population, according to the census in 1841, amounts to 8,175,124.

Ireland is divided into four provinces—*Leinster* in the east, *Ulster* in the north, *Munster* in the south, and *Connaught* in the west.

These provinces are subdivided into thirty-two COUNTIES, which, with their principal towns, are as follow:—

LEINSTER, TWELVE COUNTIES.

Counties.	Principal Towns.
Louth,	Drogheda, Dundalk, Ardee, Carlingford.
Meath,	Trim, Navan, Kells.
Westmeath,	Mullingar, Athlone, Moate, Kilbeggan.
Longford,	Longford, Granard, Edgeworthstown.
Dublin,	DUBLIN, Kingstown, Balbriggan.
Kildare,	Athy, Kildare, Naas, Maynooth.
King's County,	Tullamore, Birr or Parsonstown, Banagher, Edenderry, Philipstown.
Queen's County,	Maryborough, Portarlinton, Mountmellick, Mountrath.
Carlow,	Carlow, Tullow, Leighlin.
Wicklow,	Wicklow, Arklow, Bray, Enniskerry.
Wexford,	Wexford, New Ross, Enniscorthy.
Kilkenny,	Kilkenny, Callan, Castlecomer.

* Ireland lies between $51^{\circ} 25'$ and $55^{\circ} 22'$ north latitude; and between $5^{\circ} 20'$ and $10^{\circ} 20'$ west longitude.

† The estimate is 31,874 square miles, of which 711 are water.

ULSTER, NINE COUNTIES.

Donegal,	Ballyshannon, Letterkenny, Lifford.
Derry,	Londonderry, Coleraine, Newtownlimavady, Kilrea.
Antrim,	Belfast, Lisburn, Ballymena, Carrickfergus, Larne, Antrim.
Down,	Newry, Downpatrick, Newtownards, Bangor, Hillsborough, Donaghadee, Dromore, Saintfield, Holywood.
Armagh,	Armagh, Lurgan, Portadown, Charlemont.
Monaghan,	Monaghan, Clones, Carrickmacross.
Tyrone,	Dungannon, Omagh, Strabane.
Fermanagh,	Enniskillen.
Cavan,	Cavan, Cootehill, Belturbet, Kingscourt.

MUNSTER, SIX COUNTIES.

Waterford,	Waterford, Dungarvan, Lismore.
Tipperary,	Cloisinel, Cashel, Nenagh.
Clare,	Ennis, Kilrush, Killaloe.
Limerick,	Limerick, Rathkeale, Newcastle.
Cork,	Cork, Bandon, Youghal, Kinsale.
Kerry,	Tralee, Killarney, Dingle.

CONNAUGHT, FIVE COUNTIES.

Roscommon,	Boyle, Roscommon.
Leitrim,	Carrick-on-Shannon, Manorbhamilton.
Sligo,	Sligo, Ballymote.
Mayo,	Castlebar, Ballina, Westport, Killala.
Galway,	Galway, Tuam, Loughrea, Ballinasloe.

ISLANDS.—Rathlin, north of Antrim; Tory Island and North Isles of Arran, west of Donegal; Achil Island, Clare Island, and Innisbofin, west of Mayo; South Isles of Arran in Galway Bay; Valentia Island, west of Kerry; Cape Clear Island, south of Cork.

CAPIES.—Fair Head and Bengore Head, north of Antrim; Malin Head, north of Donegal; Urris Head, in Mayo; Slyne Head, in Galway; Loop Head, in Clare; Mizen Head, in Cork; Cape Clear, in the Island of Cape Clear; Carnsore Point, in Wexford; Wicklow Head; and Howth Head.

BAYS, LOUGHS.—Dublin Bay, Dundalk Bay, Carlingford Bay, Dundrum Bay, Strangford Lough, Carrickfergus Bay, Dundrum Bay, Strangford Lough, Carrickfergus Bay or Belfast Lough, Lough Foyle, Lough Swilly, Donegal Bay, Sligo Bay, Killala Bay, Broad Haven, Blacksod Bay, Clew Bay, Galway Bay, Mouth of the Shannon, Tralee Bay, Dingle Bay, Kenmare River, Bantry Bay, Kinsale Harbour, Cork Harbour, Dungarvan Bay, Waterford Harbour, Wexford Harbour.

MOUNTAINS.—Compared with Scotland, and the north and west of England, Ireland may be said to be a level country. Its surface, however, is much diversified; and even where it is quite flat, the prospect is generally bounded by hills or mountains in the distance.

The principal mountains in Ireland are—Magillicuddy's Reeks* and Mangerton in Kerry; Croagh Patrick and Nephin in Mayo; the Mourne Mountains in Down; the Wicklow Mountains in Wicklow;† and the Devil's Bit and Slieve Bloom Mountains, in Tipperary, King and Queen's Counties.

RIVERS.—The Shannon, one of the largest and most important rivers in the United Kingdom, the Barrow, the Blackwater, the Bann, the Suir, the Nore, the Liffey, the Boyne, the Slaney, the Derg, the Foyle, the Lee, the Bandon, the Lagan, the Ovoca, &c.

LAKES.—Lough Neagh, Lough Erne, Loughs Allen, Ree, and Derg, expansions of the Shannon; Lough Corrib, in Galway; Lough Mask, in the south, and Lough Conn in the west of Mayo; and the Lakes of Killarney in Kerry, celebrated for the picturesque beauty of their scenery.

CLIMATE, SOIL.—The climate of Ireland is mild, genial, and salubrious; but its great defect is excess of humidity, which arises from its insular position, and the prevalence of *westerly* winds. The excellent pasturage and beautiful verdure‡ for which Ireland is so remark-

* *Carn Tuail* in Magillicuddy's Reeks, the highest mountain in Ireland, has an elevation of 3,410 feet.

† *Lugnaquilla*, the highest of the Wicklow Mountains, is about 3,000 feet; and *Slieve Donard*, the highest of the Mourne Mountains, is about 2,660 feet.

‡ Hence the poetical name of Ireland, the *Green* or *Emerald Isle*.

able, are owing principally to the moisture it receives from the vapours of the Atlantic. The soil is in general more fertile than that of England, but not so well cultivated.

AGRICULTURE.—Great improvements in agriculture have been made in Ireland within the last few years, and societies for the further improvement of it are extending over the country.

COMMERCE.—Ireland possesses many natural advantages for commerce. Its harbours are numerous and commodious, and its coasts are so indented on all sides, that there is scarcely any place in the country more than fifty miles from the sea. The principal exports of Ireland are cattle, corn, beef, butter, pigs, bacon, hides; also linen, yarn, and flax; copper and lead ore, &c. The principal manufacture is linen, which is chiefly confined to the north. Dublin is distinguished for its beautiful tabinets, and Limerick for its lace.

PRINCIPAL TOWNS.—*Dublin*, the metropolis of Ireland, is the second city in the British Isles in extent and population. It is considered one of the most beautiful cities in Europe. The elegance of its buildings, the beauty of its bay, and the picturesque scenery of the surrounding country, are greatly and justly admired.

Cork, the second city in Ireland, is distinguished for its fine harbour and extensive commerce.

Belfast, the most flourishing, and the most literary town, in Ireland, is the next in importance. It is the chief seat of the linen manufacture, and its commerce is most extensive.

Limerick, on the Shannon, is usually considered the third city in Ireland, but Belfast exceeds it both in population and commerce.

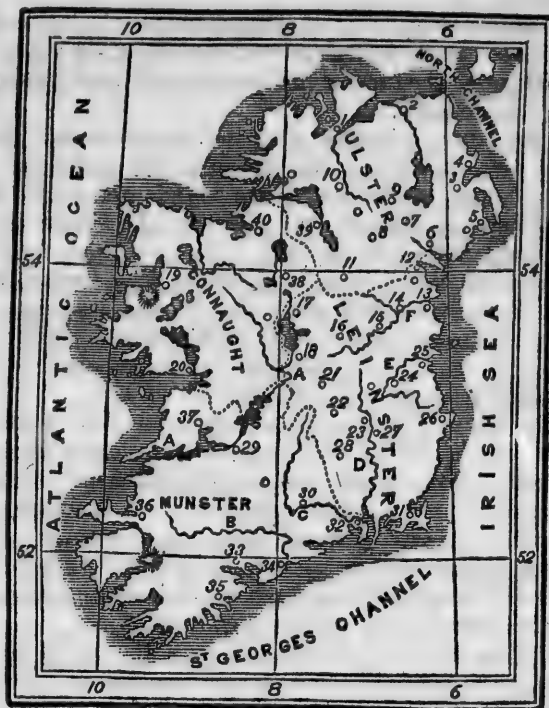
Waterford is next to Limerick in importance.

Londonderry, *Newry*, *Drogheda*, and *Galway*, are important seaports; and *Kilkenny* and *Armagh* the chief inland cities of Ireland.

ANTIQUITIES AND CURIOSITIES.—The principal antiquities are the *round towers*, Druidic altars, and the remains of Danish raths or circular intrenchments. The principal natural curiosities are the Giant's Causeway in

the northern extremity of the County of Antrim, the scenery of Wicklow, and the Lakes of Killarney.

IRELAND.



REFERENCES TO THE MAP OF IRELAND.

Armagh, -	7	Dungannon, -	9	Naas, -	24
Athlone, -	18	Drogheda, -	13	Navan, -	14
Belfast, -	3	Ennis, -	37	Newry, -	6
Carlow, -	27	Enniskillen, -	39	Omagh, -	10
Carrickfergus, -	4	Galway, -	20	Sligo, -	40
Carrick-on-Shannon	38	Kilkenny, -	28	Tralee, -	36
Cavan, -	11	Kinsale, -	35	Trim, -	15
Clonmel, -	30	Limerick, -	29	Tullamore, -	21
Coleraine, -	2	Londonderry, -	1	Waterford, -	32
Cork, -	33	Longford, -	17	Westport, -	19
Downpatrick, -	5	Maryborough, -	22	Wexford, -	31
Dublin, -	25	Monaghan, -	8	Wicklow, -	26
Dundalk, -	12	Mullingar, -	16	Youghall, -	34

POPULATION OF THE BOROUGH TOWNS IN IRELAND.

Name.	County.	Pop. in 1841.	Name.	County.	Pop. in 1841.
Armagh, -	Armagh, -	10,245	Enniskillen, -	Fermanagh, -	6,686
Athlone, -	Westmeath, -	6,393	Galway,* -	Galway, -	17,275
Bandon, -	Cork, -	8,273	Kilkenny, -	Kilkenny, -	19,071
Belfast,* -	Antrim, -	63,625	Kinsale, -	Cork, -	6,918
Carlow, -	Carlow, -	10,400	Limerick,* -	Limerick, -	48,381
Carrickfergus, -	Antrim, -	8,885	Lisburn, -	Antrim, -	6,284
Cashel, -	Tipperary, -	7,036	Londonderry, -	Londonderry, -	15,150
Clonmel, -	Tipperary, -	13,605	Mallow, -	Cork, -	6,851
Coleraine, -	Londonderry, -	6,255	New Ross, -	Wexford, -	7,543
Cork,* -	Cork,* -	80,720	Newry, -	Down, -	11,972
Downpatrick, -	Down, -	4,651	Portarlington, -	Queen's, -	2,866
Drogheda, -	Louth, -	16,261	Sligo, -	Sligo, -	12,272
Dublin,* -	Dublin, -	228,895	Tralee, -	Kerry, -	11,363
Dundalk, -	Louth, -	10,782	Waterford,* -	Waterford, -	23,216
Dungannon, -	Tyrone, -	3,801	Wexford, -	Wexford, -	11,252
Dungarvan, -	Waterford, -	8,625	Youghal, -	Cork, -	9,930
Ennis, -	Clare, -	9,318			

* The towns marked with an *asterisk* return two members each; and Dublin, four, but two are for the University. All the other towns return one representative each.

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- 6
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- 36
- 15
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- 34

HISTORICAL SKETCH OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

ENGLAND was originally peopled by the ancient CELTS, who, migrating from Asia in the earliest ages of the world, gradually spread over the *south* and *west* of Europe, and the adjoining islands.

At subsequent periods the eastern and southern coast was occupied by the *Belgae* and other GOTHIC tribes, who also originally migrated from Asia, the cradle of the human race, and spread over the *north* and *north-west* of Europe.

The *Phœnicians* traded with the inhabitants of Cornwall for tin* several centuries before the Christian era; but little was known of the country till the invasion of it by the ROMANS, under Julius Cæsar. This event occurred in the fifty-fifth year before the Christian era.

At this period its inhabitants had made little progress in civilization. They had nothing deserving the name of city or town; their dwellings were mere hovels; and their clothing was the skins of animals. The parts of their bodies which were exposed they *paint*ed or stained with the juice of herbs, from which custom it is said they were called *Britons*, and the country *Britannia*, that is, the *paint*ed nation.† They were, however, a brave and warlike people; and it was not without difficulty that the victorious legions of Cæsar reduced them to subordination. After the time of Cæsar, Britain remained unmolested by the Romans for nearly a hundred years. In the year 43, after the Christian era, an expedition

* Hence, the term *Cassiterides* or *Tin* islands, which was afterwards restricted to the Scilly Isles.

† The *Picts*, according to some authors, derive their name from the same custom, which is indeed common to most barbarous nations. The term *Scor*, evidently another form of the word *Scout*, as perhaps originally applied to the predatory bands from Scandinavia, who were so frequent and so sudden in their incursions upon the coasts of Ireland and Scotland.

was despatched by the Emperor Claudius to complete the conquest of the country, which was finally effected in about twenty years after by the celebrated Roman general, Agricola.

The Romans continued to keep possession of the country till about the year 430, at which period they were obliged to withdraw all their troops from the out provinces for the defence of Italy against the *barbarous nations of the north*.

Under the Romans the arts of peace were introduced into Britain, and the natives rapidly advanced in civilization; but they entirely lost the martial spirit and love of freedom for which their ancestors were so distinguished. Hence, on the departure of the Romans, the Britons became an easy prey to their rude and rapacious neighbours, the PICTS and the SCOTS. Having in vain besought the Romans to return, they solicited the SAXONS, a warlike people of northern Germany, to fight their battles against the Picts and the Scots, offering them as a reward for their services the Isle of Thanet, which forms a part of the county of Kent.*

The SAXONS, under Hengist and Horsa, arrived in Britain in the year 449; and having repelled without difficulty the Picts and Scots, they turned their arms against the Britons themselves, whom they dispossessed of the south-eastern part of the island. The success which attended the arms of the Saxons, and the favourable accounts of the beauty and fertility of the country, attracted numerous bands of their countrymen; and with them a kindred tribe called ANGLES or Anglo-SAXONS, who, it is supposed, occupied that part of Germany between the Elbe and the Eyder. It was from this tribe that the country was afterwards called ENGLAND, that is *Angle land* or land of the Angles. The Saxons, Jutes, and Angles, having destroyed, enslaved, or expelled the inhabitants, particularly of the south-

* The Isle of Thanet is separated from Kent by a narrow channel, formed by the river Stour. In it are the towns of Margate, Ramsgate, and several villages.

eastern and eastern parts of the country, established seven independent *kingdoms* since known by the name of the SAXON HEPTARCHY.

The Britons that escaped from the slaughter or subjugation of the Saxons, took refuge either in Cornwall or Wales, or passed over into Armorica, in France, where they settled in great numbers among a kindred people, and gave their name to the province of *Bretagne* or *Brittany*. The Britons that settled in Wales maintained their independence till the time of Edward I.; and their descendants are to this day called the *Ancient Britons*.

Under the Saxons the customs and manners of the country were changed, as well as its name; and the language, which had been either Celtic or Latin, gave way to the Anglo-Saxon, from which the modern English is principally derived.

In the year 827 the several kingdoms of the Heptarchy were united into one, under the name of ENGLAND, by Egbert king of Wessex or the *West Saxons*. Egbert was therefore the first king of England.

About the year 866 the DANES invaded England, and took possession of the country north of the Humber; and in 1017 they were in possession of the whole kingdom under Canute the Great, king of Denmark and Norway. But during the reign of Alfred the Great, from 871 to 901, the Danes were kept in check, and for a time expelled from the country.

On the death of Hardicanute the son of Canute, in 1042, the Saxon monarchy was restored in the person of Edward the Confessor. Upon this monarch's death, in 1066, Harold, brother of the queen usurped the crown; but in the same year he was defeated and slain at the battle of Hastings, by William Duke of Normandy, who claimed the kingdom under the will of Edward the Confessor. This event is known by the name of the NORMAN CONQUEST; and the Duke of Normandy who was crowned immediately after as king of England, is called William the Conqueror. Under the Normans great changes were made in the customs, laws, and language of England.

The most important events in English history that have since taken place are :—1. The annexation of Ireland to England in the reign of Henry II. in 1172. 2. The granting of Magna Charta by John in the year 1215. 3. The invasions of France by Edward III. and Henry V. 4. The wars between the houses of York and Lancaster in the fifteenth century. 5. The union of the crowns of England and Scotland under James I. in 1603. 6. The great civil war in the reign of Charles I.; and the establishment of the commonwealth under Cromwell in 1649. 7. The Restoration under Charles II. in 1660. 8. The Revolution and abdication of James II. in 1680. 9. The legislative union between England and Scotland in 1707. 10. The accession of the house of Hanover in 1714. 11. The American War, 1776—1784. 12. The war with revolutionary France, 1793—1815. 13. The legislative union between Great Britain and Ireland, 1800.

SCOTLAND.

Scotland, like England, was originally peopled by the ancient *Celts*. As in England, too, the primitive inhabitants were in process of time driven to the *western* or *mountainous* part of the country by Saxon and other *Gothic* tribes, who possessed themselves of the *Lowlands* or south-eastern part of the island. Hence the difference which still exists between the inhabitants of the Highlands and those of the Lowlands of Scotland. Hence, too, the *Highland* Scotch are called *Gaels*,* just as those parts of England to which the ancient British retired were called *Wales* and *Cornwall*.

The ancient name of Scotland was *Caledonia*. By the Romans, who invaded it under Agricola in the year 79, it was called *Britannia Barbara*; in the eighth

* The terms *Gael*, *Gaul*, *Wales*, and *wall*, as in *Cornwall*, are evidently different forms of the ancient Celtic word, *gal*, the meaning of which seems to be *west* or *westward*. Thus, *Gaul*, (the ancient name of France) is in the west of Europe; *Wales* (*Galles* in French) is in the west of England; and *Gael* in the west of Scotland. Hence, also, *Portugal*, the western port: *Galway* (and *Galloway*), the western direction (as *Noway* is the *northern*); *Donegal*, &c.

century it was called the country of the Picts;* and in the eleventh century it received its present name—SCOTLAND, which had been previously applied to Ireland.

The Picts and Scots† were united into one nation about the year 843, by Kenneth Mac Alpin. His successors were chiefly employed in wars against the English and Danes. Duncan expelled the Danes from his dominion; but, in 1038, he was murdered by Macbeth, who was himself slain two years after by Macduff.

The most important events in the history of Scotland are the wars with the first three Edwards of England, in which BRUCE and WALLACE were so distinguished for their patriotism and heroic deeds. The life and times of the beautiful but unfortunate Queen of Scots, Mary Stuart, is an interesting period in Scottish history; and the accession of her son James to the throne of England, was an event of the greatest importance to both nations. This occurred in 1603; and since that period the two kingdoms have been under one sovereign. In 1707 the Legislative Union between Great Britain and Scotland was effected; and the two countries have since been called GREAT BRITAIN.

IRELAND.

Ireland, like the sister kingdoms, England and Scotland, was originally peopled by the ancient CELTS; and like them, too, its coasts, though in a less degree, were at subsequent periods taken possession of by the GOTHIC tribes. Its ancient name was Ierne,‡ which means, according to some authorities, the *sacred isle*; according to others, the *western*. It was called *Juverna*, *Hibernia* and *Britannia Minor* by the Romans; and subsequent-

* The similarity which still exists between the *Welsh* and *Gaelic* languages proves that they were originally the same; and it is well known that the Gaelic differs very little from the *Irish*, from which circumstance it is frequently called *Erse*, that is, *Irish*.

† The Picts and the Scots were of Scandinavian origin.

‡ *Ierne*. Hence its modern names ERIN and IRELAND, which is evidently a contraction of *Ierneland*. From *Ierne* the names *Juverna* and *Hibernia* also may be easily deduced.

ly, *Scotia* or Scotland. In the eleventh century this term was transferred to Scotland, and Ireland resumed its ancient name.

Ireland was probably visited by the PHŒNICIANS in their voyages to England for tin; but little is *historically* known of it for several centuries after the Christian era.

In the fifth century Christianity was introduced into Ireland by St. Patrick, and it soon after became distinguished as the seat of learning, and so continued for several centuries.

The country suffered much from the invasion of the Danes; and in 845 they were in possession of almost the whole kingdom. They were, however, soon after defeated and expelled.

In the reign of Henry II., in 1172, Ireland was annexed to the English crown.

In the reign of James I. several colonies from England and Scotland were introduced into Ireland; and great improvements were made in the laws and in the administration of justice.

In 1641 Ireland, as well as England, was involved in a civil war which was terminated by Cromwell.

In 1800 the Legislative Union between Ireland and Great Britain was effected; and, in 1829, the Emancipation Bill was passed, which relieved the Roman Catholics of the United Kingdom from the disabilities under which they laboured on account of their religion.

In 1832 the National Education Board was established by Government upon principles which must ensure its success, and from which the happiest results may be expected.

In 1838 the Great Temperance movement began under that truly excellent and extraordinary man, the Rev. Theobald Mathew.

**SOVEREIGNS OF ENGLAND SINCE THE NORMAN CONQUEST,
WITH THE TIMES AT WHICH THEY BEGAN TO REIGN.**

William I.	1066	} 11th century.	Henry VIII.	1509	} 16th century.
William II.]	1087		Edward VI.	1547	
Henry I.	1100		Mary I.	1553	
Stephen	1135		Elizabeth	1558	
Henry II.	1154	} 12th century.	James I.	1603	} 17th century.
Richard I.	1189		Charles I.	1625	
John	1199		Charles II.	1649	
Henry III.	1216	} 13th century.	James II.	1685	
Edward I.	1272		William III.	1688	
Edward II.	1307	} 14th century.	Mary II.	1688	
Edward III.	1327		Anne	1702	} 18th century.
Richard II.	1377		George I.	1714	
Henry IV.	1399		George II.	1727	
Henry V.	1413	} 15th century.	George III.	1760	
Henry VI.	1422		George IV.	1820	} 19th century.
Edward IV.	1461		William IV.	1830	
Edward V.	1483		VICTORIA	1837	
Richard III.	1483				
Henry VII.	1485				

**GENERALIZATION OF THE CLIMATES AND PRODUCTIONS
OF THE EARTH.**

INSTEAD of obliging children to learn the climate and productions of every country in the world *separately*, which, even if they could, it would be impossible for them to recollect, it is much better to begin by giving them general views of the principal productions of the GREAT DIVISIONS OR ZONES, into which the earth's surface has been divided. In this way the knowledge of a few general principles will enable them to form tolerably correct ideas of the climate and productions of every country in the world by merely knowing the *division* or zone in which it is situated.

With this view the earth may be divided into SEVEN great CLIMATES or regions, namely, the *Equatorial*, the *Tropical*, the *Warm*, the *Temperate*, the *Cold*, the *Frozen*, and the *Polar* regions. The *isothermal* lines described in the Fifth Chapter* will enable the pupils to

* Of "GEOGRAPHY GENERALIZED," to which this work is an Introduction.

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PRODUCTIONS

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trate the general boundaries of each of these great divisions of the earth. They should, therefore, make themselves perfectly acquainted with the general direction of each of these *lines*, and with the principal productions which characterize each *zone* or *division*. It is stated in the chapter referred to, that the *Equatorial* region extends about twenty degrees on each side of the equator, and that the most delicate spices, as cinnamon, cloves, nutmeg, and pepper, are confined to this great band of the earth. It has therefore been designated as the region of the *spices*. In like manner, the other great divisions of the earth have been designated from the principal productions by which they are characterized; as the region of the *sugar-cane* and *coffee-tree*; the region of the *fig* and *olive*; the region of the *wine-grape*; the region of the *oak* and *wheat*; the region of the *fir*, *pine*, and *birch*; and the region of *alpine shrubs*, *lichens*, and *mosses*.

It is not to be supposed that the plants and vegetables here specified, are confined to the regions which have been called by their names; still less that these are the only productions which are found in perfection in those parts of the earth. Every plant, in addition to a genial soil, requires a certain degree of temperature to bring it to maturity; and in every part of the world, in which vegetables find a soil and climate suitable to their nature, there we are to expect them in the greatest perfection.

We shall now enumerate a few of the other vegetable productions by which the principal zones are characterized.

The *Equatorial* division of the earth, in addition to the finest spices, by which it is particularly characterized, produces in the greatest perfection aromatic and medicinal gums, balsams, and juices; also myrrh, frankincense, camphor, and cassia. The guava,* banana, tamarind, pine-apple, and other delicious fruits abound in those regions. The bread-fruit tree, the plantain, the sago, and other species of the palm-tree; and the yam, cassava, manioc, and arrow-root, serve as substitutes for

* Pronounced gwa'-va, as *sua* in *suasive*.

wheat, oats, barley, and rye, which could not be grown in those regions, except in elevated and mountainous districts.

Rice, and maize or Indian corn, are natives of hot climates, and hence they are produced in great abundance in the equatorial and tropical regions where the soil is suitable.

In the forests of those regions are found the hardest, most durable, and most beautiful kinds of timber, as iron-wood, teak, ebony, mahogany, sandal-wood, rose-wood, &c.

In the *Tropical* regions are found, with the exception of the finest spices, all the plants and productions of the equatorial zone. And here in the greatest perfection are found the *sugar-cane*, *coffee*, *cocoa-nut*, and all the other species of the palm-tree.

The orange, lemon, and citron are found here with the most delicious flavour.

Indian corn or maize, and rice, are produced in great abundance in tropical climates; also cotton, tobacco, indigo, drugs, and dyewoods.

In the *Warm* regions, the olive and fig are found in the greatest perfection; and towards the tropical borders, the orange and lemon. Almonds, peaches, apricots, flourish here; also the mulberry, so essential to the production of silk; and the vine, from which the choicest wines are produced. Wheat, too, is produced in great perfection here, particularly towards the temperate borders.

The cork-tree, drugs, barilla, shumac, dried fruits, are products of those regions.

In the *Temperate* regions, the different kinds of grain are produced in great perfection; also the oak, beech, maple, and other trees valuable for timber.

Towards the borders of the warm regions, grapes, almonds, peaches, and apricots are produced in perfection; also plums, cherries, apples, and pears, particularly towards the borders of the next great division.

The principal vegetable productions of the *Cold* regions, are *pine* and *fir* timber, oats, barley, and rye. The fruits are apples, pears, nuts, gooseberries, strawberries, &c.

In the *Frozen* and *Polar* regions, there is scarcely any vegetation ; but from those parts of the world we obtain valuable *animal* productions, as whalebone, train-oil, and the *furs* of commerce.

The following TABLE, which exhibits at one view the chief productions and EXPORTS of the principal countries in the world, illustrates the GENERAL PRINCIPLES just laid down :—

Countries.	Exports.
Asiatic Islands,	Cinnamon, cloves, nutmegs, pepper, ginger.
Hindustan, .	Cotton goods, silk, sugar, coffee, pepper, indigo, rice, lac-dye, saltpetre, precious stones.
Birman Empire,	Teak timber, rice, indigo, gums, drugs, palm-sugar, cotton goods, silk, varnish.
China, . .	Tea, silk, cotton goods, porcelain, lacquered ware, gums, paper, drugs.
Japan, . .	Silks and cotton goods, drugs, spices, varnish, porcelain, rice, cedar.
Persia, . .	Silks, carpets, cotton goods, shawls, stuffs, sugar, rice, dried fruits, leather, drugs, tobacco.
Arabia, . .	Coffee, aloes, gums, myrrh, frankincense, perfumes, drugs.
Africa, . .	Palm-oil, teak-timber, aloes, dye-woods, ostrich feathers, ivory, gold, sugar (from the Mauritius).
Turkey in Asia,	Coffee, carpets, silks, fruits, drugs, opium.
West Indies, .	Sugar, coffee, rum, molasses, cotton, pimento, ginger, logwood, mahogany, cocoa, cochineal, clars.
Mexico, . .	Silver and gold.
Caraccas, . .	Cocoa, coffee, indigo, tobacco.
Guiana, . .	Sugar, rum, cotton, coffee, tobacco, indigo, cayenne-pepper.
Brazil, . .	Cotton, sugar, coffee, tobacco, dye-woods, drugs from the northern provinces ; gold and diamonds from the middle ; and wheat, hides, and tallow from the southern.
Buenos Ayres,	Gold and silver, hides, beef, tallow.
Peru, . .	Silver and gold.
Chili, . .	Silver, gold, and copper from the northern provinces, wheat and hemp from the southern.
Morocco, . .	Leather, goat-skins, gums, fruits.
Algiers and Tripoli,	Ostrich feathers, dates, wax, wool.
Egypt, . .	Cotton, indigo, drugs, fruits, rice.
Madeira Islands,	Wine, fruits.
Canary Islands,	Wine, fruits, silk, barilla.
Turkey and Greece,	Figs, raisins, currants, raw silk, oil.
United States :	
Southern States, .	Cotton, tobacco, rice.

<i>Countries.</i>	<i>Exports.</i>
Middle States, .	Wheat, flour, and from Maryland tobacco.
Northern States, .	Timber, fish, beef, pork, pot and pearl ashes.
Spain and Portugal,	Olive-oil, wines, raisins, and other dried fruits, lemons, oranges.
Italy, . . .	Thrown silk, olive-oil, currants, lemons, oranges, wine, barilla, shumac, cheese, straw-hats.
France, . . .	Wine, brandy, silk (raw and manufactured), gloves, madder, fruits.
Germany, . .	Wool, corn, wines, linens, clover and rape seeds, wooden clocks.
Netherlands, .	Fine linen, lace, butter, cheese, corn, madder, geneva, flax, seeds, toys.
Great Britain,	Cottons, woollens, linens, hardware, salt, coals, iron and steel, earthenware, glass, machinery, fire-arms.
Ireland, . . .	Cattle, corn, linen, beef, bacon, butter, hides.
Prussia, . . .	Corn, timber, flax, bark.
Denmark, . .	Corn, rape-seed, fish, hogs.
Sweden, . . .	Timber, iron, bark.
Norway, . . .	Timber, turpentine, fish.
Russia, . . .	Tallow, corn, flax, hemp, flax-seed, ashes, timber, tar, furs.
Canada, . . .	Timber, corn, pot and pearl ashes, furs.
Newfoundland,	Cod-fish.
Nova Scotia, .	Timber, dried fish, plaster of Paris.
Hudson's Bay,	Furs, procured from the Indians.
Columbia River,	Furs, procured from the Indians.
Kamtschatka,	Furs and dried fish.
Siberia, . . .	Furs and minerals.
Greenland, . .	Whale-oil, whale-bone, the produce of the Fisheries,

SACRED GEOGRAPHY.

PALESTINE, or the **HOLY LAND**, is properly a part of Syria.* It is bounded on the north by Phœnicia and Syria;† on the east by Syria and Arabia Deserta; on the south by Arabia Petræa; and on the west by the Mediterranean Sea.

This tract of country was originally inhabited by the descendants of Canaan, the grandson of Noah, and hence it was called the *Land of Canaan*.‡ It was afterwards called Palestine, from the *Philistines*,§ who occupied the southern coasts; and Judea, from *Judah*, the chief tribe of the Israelites. It was also called the *Land of Promise*, the *Holy Land*, &c.

The limits of the country to which these names were applied, varied at different times; but generally speaking, the greatest length of Palestine was nearly 200 miles; and its greatest breadth about 100 miles.

Palestine was differently divided at different times. When Joshua took possession of it, he divided it among the twelve tribes of Israel—Reuben, Simeon, Judah, Issachar, Zebulun, Manasseh, Ephraim,|| Benjamin, Dan, Naphtali, Gad, Asher.

LOCATION OF THE TWELVE TRIBES.

Between the Dead Sea and the Mediterranean were the tribes of Judah, Simeon, and Dan.

* SYRIA, generally speaking, lies between the Euphrates on the east, the Mediterranean on the west, Mount Taurus on the north, and Arabia on the south.

† A line drawn from Damascus to a little to the southward of Tyre, will give its northern boundary. It extends from 31° to $33^{\circ} 35'$ north latitude: and from $34^{\circ} 30'$ to $36^{\circ} 25'$ east longitude.

‡ The Sidonians, Hittites, Jebusites, Amorites, Hivites, &c., were, also, the descendants of Canaan, and the name *Canaanites* was originally applied to all; but it was afterwards restricted to a particular tribe, (Numb. xiii. 29.)

§ The Philistines were descended from Mizraim the second son of Ham, and were originally settled in Egypt; whence they emigrated and possessed themselves of all the country from Gaza to Joppa.

|| Manasseh and Ephraim were properly a single tribe, being descendants of Joseph. The tribe of Levi had no portion assigned to them. They subsisted on offerings, first-fruits, and tenths; and particular cities in the land of each tribe were appointed for their habitations.

On the west side of the Jordan were the tribes of Benjamin, Ephraim, half tribe of Manasseh, and tribe of Issachar.

On the east side of the Jordan were the tribes of Reuben, Gad, and the half tribe of Manasseh.

On the western side of the Sea of Galilee were the tribes of Zebulun and Naphtali.

North-west, on the Mediterranean, was the tribe of Asher.

It was afterwards divided* into the two kingdoms of Judah and Israel; and lastly by the Romans into four provinces or districts; namely, Galilee, Samaria, Judea Proper, and Peræa, or the Country beyond the Jordan.

In GALILEE,† the chief places were—Cana, Chorazin, Capernaum, Bethsaida, Tiberias, Bethlehem, Nazareth, Nain, Zebulun, Accho or Ptolemais, now Acre.

In SAMARIA,‡ the chief towns were—Samaria, Sychem or Sychar, and on the coast, Cæsarea and Joppa.

In JUDEA, the chief towns were, Jerusalem, Jericho, BETHLEHEM, Ephraim, Bethel; also, Gaza, Gath, Ascalon, Azotus or Ashdod, and Ekron, in the country of the Philistines.

In PERÆA, or the COUNTRY BEYOND THE JORDAN, the chief towns were, Cæsarea Philippi, Bethsaida or Julias, and Bethabara.

South of the Dead Sea was Idumæa or Edom, and

* In consequence of the revolt of the ten tribes in the reign of Rehoboam, the son of Solomon. The tribes of Judah and Benjamin, which alone remained faithful to the house of David, formed the kingdom of Judah; the other ten tribes, the kingdom of Israel.

† The Galileans were composed partly of the remnant of the ten tribes, and partly of Gentiles. Hence, the Jews (of Judah and Benjamin) regarded them as an inferior and degenerate race. In Galilee our Saviour spent the greater part of his life; it was the scene of many of his miracles, and from its inhabitants he selected most of his disciples.

‡ When the ten tribes were carried away captive into Assyria, a number of Assyrians were introduced into their country, who mingled with the Israelites that were left, and with those who afterwards returned. Hence, the Jews (who called them Samaritans, from *Samaria*, their capital,) regarded them as little better than Gentiles, and the greatest aversion existed between the two nations. The separation of the ten tribes, the opposition of the Samaritans to the rebuilding of the Jewish temple after the Babylonian captivity, and their ill-treatment of the Jews who passed through their country to worship at Jerusalem, instead of going to Mount Gerizim, account for the hatred and hostility between the two nations.

the Land of Midian ; but these countries are properly a part of Arabia.

MOUNTAINS.—On the north, *Libdnus* or *Lebanon*, divided into two ranges—*Libanus* on the west, and *Anti-Libanus* on the east ; *Hermon*, *Mount Carmel*, *Gilead*, *Tabor*, *Gilboa*, the mountains of *Abarim*, the most remarkable of which are, the *Heights of Baal*, *Pisgah*, and *Nebo*, on which Moses died. *Mount Seir* is in Idumæa or Edom ; and *Mount Sinai*, between the two branches of the Red Sea. *Horeb* adjoins Sinai, and is, in fact, a peak of the same mountain.

RIVERS.—The *Jordan** which rises in the mountains of Anti-Libanus, and flows through the waters of Merom, and the Sea of Galilee into the Dead Sea ; the *Waters of Lebanon*, which flow into the Mediterranean ; the *Arnon*, which rises in the chain of Gilead, and falls into the Dead Sea ; the *Kishon*, which flows into the Mediterranean, north-east of Mount Carmel ; and the Brooks *Jabbok*, *Kedron*, &c.

LAKES.—The *Dead Sea*,† the *Sea of Galilee* or *Tiberias*,‡ called also the *Lake of Gennesareth* ; the *Waters of Merom*.

* *Jordan*, that is, the river of *Dan*, so called from a town near its source.

† *Dead Sea*.—This lake is also known in Scripture by the name of the *Salt Sea*, the *Sea of the Plain*, and the *East Sea*. The Greeks called it *Asphaltites* from the sulphurous and bituminous matter which it casts upon its shore, and with which its waters are deeply impregnated. The appearance of this sea, and of the whole scenery about it, is dreary, desolate, and death-like. It varies in extent, according to the season of the year, from about 40 to 60 miles in length ; and from about 10 to 15 miles in breadth.

‡ *Sea of Tiberias*.—This is a fresh water lake, about 16 miles long, and from six to nine broad.

ANCIENT GEOGRAPHY.

THE PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES KNOWN TO THE ANCIENTS.

ASIA.

CHALDÆA in the earliest ages of the world comprised the countries between the Euphrates and Tigris near their junction ; but the name was afterwards given to the country south-west of the Euphrates. Chaldæa may be regarded as the cradle of mankind, as it was in this part of the earth that the garden of Eden was situated. It was afterwards called Babylonia, from its metropolis *Babylon*, the most celebrated city of antiquity. This country is now called Irak-Arabi, and the chief cities are *Bagdad* and *Bassora*.

ASSYRIA originally meant the country to the east of Tigris ; but the name was afterwards frequently extended to Syria. Assyria took its name from *Asshur*, one of the descendants of Shem. Its chief city was the celebrated *Nineveh*, which stood on the banks of the Tigris, near, it is supposed, the site of the village of *Nounia*, in the neighbourhood of Mosul.

SYRIA comprised all the countries between the Euphrates and the Mediterranean on the one hand, and between Arabia and the branches of *Mount Taurus* on the other. *Damascus*, which existed in the days of Abraham, was the chief city of Syria. It is still a large and flourishing town. Between the Orontes and the Euphrates, about 170 miles north-east from Damascus, stood *Palmyra*, or "Tadmor in the Desert." Its magnificent ruins are scattered over an extent of several miles. *Balbec* or *Heliopolis*, that is, the city of the sun, is also celebrated for its magnificent ruins, particularly for a temple of the sun. Its site is about forty miles south-west of Damascus.

About 120 miles north-north-east of Damascus, and 76 miles east-south-east of Iskenderoon, stood *Berœa*, now, *Aleppo*, a city of great wealth and importance when the trade of Europe and the East was carried on overland.

To the west of Damascus, in that part of Syria called Phœnicia, were the celebrated commercial cities of *Tyre* and *Sidon* ; and farther to the south, *Joppa*, now *Jaffa*,

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where Jonah embarked for Tarshish and at which Solomon imported the materials for the temple.

On the Orontes, about twelve miles from the coast, was the rich and populous city of *Antioch*,* where the disciples of our Lord were first called **CHRISTIANS**: and near the mouth of the same river, the seaport *Seleucia*,* from which St. Paul embarked for Cyprus in his first apostolic journey.

MESOPOTAMIA† was the name given to the tract of country *between the rivers* Euphrates and Tigris. The southern part of this country, near the junction of the rivers, was included in the ancient *Chaldea* or *Babylonia*. In Mesopotamia was *Ur* of the Chaldees, from which Abraham was called to the land of Canaan (the country between the river Jordan and the Mediterranean Sea). In the north-west of Mesopotamia were *Haran* or *Charrae*,‡ and *Uressa*.

ARMENIA, which still retains its name, lies, to the north of the ancient Mesopotamia. It consists principally of mountainous regions; and in it are the sources of the rivers Euphrates, Tigris, Cyrus or *Kur*, and Araxes or *Aras*. The chief towns were *Tigranocerta* and *Artaxata*. In Armenia is the celebrated Mount Ararat, on which Noah's Ark first rested.

COLCHIS, **ALBANIA**, and **IBERIA**, lay to the north of Armenia, between the Euxine and Caspian Seas. These countries, which are intersected by the Caucasian mountains, now include Georgia, and part of Circassia.

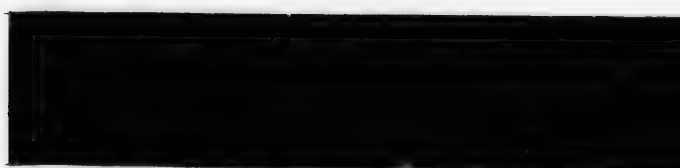
At the mouth of the Phasis stood a city of the same name, the capital of Colchis, celebrated in fable for the expedition of Jason in search of the Golden Fleece.

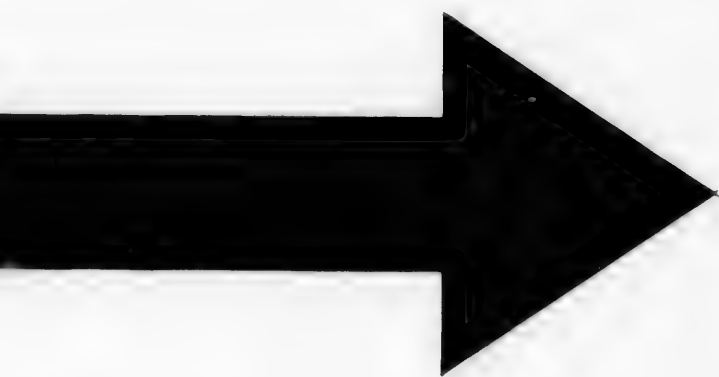
* There were several other cities called *Antioch* and *Seleucia*.

† *Mesopotamia*. This term is derived from two Greek words which signify in the *middle* or *between the rivers*. In like manner, the term *Punjab* and *Doab* in Hindostan, signify, the one *between the five*, and the other *between the two rivers*. Compare also *Sene-gambia* (that is, between the *Senegal* and *Gambia*), in Africa; and *Entre Douro e Minho*, in Portugal.

‡ *Haran* is mentioned in Genesis xi. 31. It was here Crassus was defeated and slain by the Parthians. The Romans called it *Curae*.

§ *Armenia* took its name from *Aram*, the fifth son of Shem.





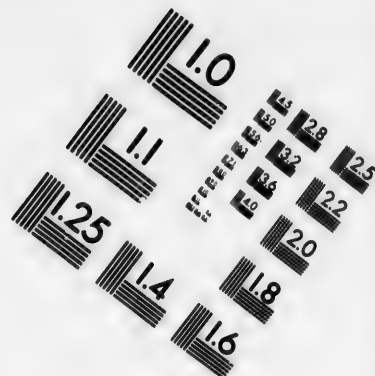
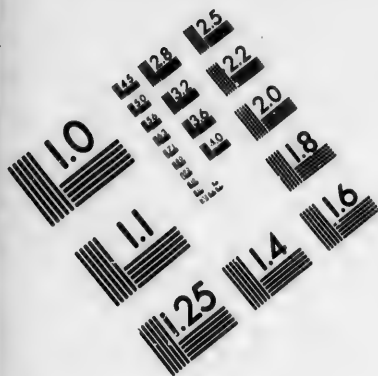
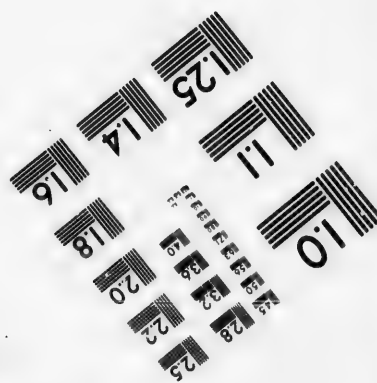
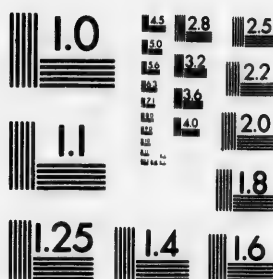
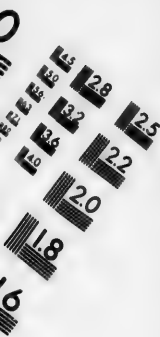


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MEDIA lay to the south of the Caspian Sea, and north of Persia. Its chief town was *Ecbatāna*.

PERSIA, which still retains its name, lay to the north of the Persian Gulf, and to the south of Media ; but it was afterwards greatly extended. Its ancient name was *Elam*, from being first inhabited by the descendants of Elam, the eldest son of Shem. The chief towns were, *Persepolis*, *Susa*, and *Elymais*.

ARABIA still retains its ancient name and divisions, namely, Arabia *Deserta*, *Petræa*, and *Felix*.

In Arabia was the land of Uz, the country of Job ; also Edom or Idumæa, the Land of Midian, and Saba, the country of Sheba, the "Queen of the south."*

In the tongue of land between the northern branches of the Red Sea, were Mounts Sinai and Horeb ; and at the top of the eastern branch stood *Ezion-Geber*, from which the ships of Solomon sailed to Ophir.† At the top of the western branch stood *Arsinœ* or *Cleopatriæ*, now *Suez*.

ASIA MINOR consists of the great western projection of Asia between the Euxine or Black Sea on the north, the Mediterranean on the south, and the Ægean or Archipelago on the west. The term Asia Minor does not occur in classic writers, but was first applied in the middle ages.

The Romans divided this part of Asia into *Asia cis* or *intra Taurum*, and *Asia ultra* or *extra Taurum*.

DIVISIONS OF ASIA MINOR.

In the north—Pontus, Paphlagonia, and Bithynia.

In the west—Troas, Mysia, Æolis, Ionia, Lydia, and Caria.

In the south—Lycia, Pamphylia, Pisidia, Isauria, and Cilicia.

In the east—Cappadocia and Armenia Minor.

In the middle—Galatia, Phrygia, and Lycaonia.

* Saba or Sheba was in the south-western extremity of Arabia Felix, which, in the time of our Saviour, was considered by the Jews as the most distant land to the southward ; and hence she is described as coming from the *utmost part of the earth*.

† Ophir is supposed to have been a port in *Sofala*, on the south-eastern coast of Africa.

The chief cities in Asia Minor were, *Ilium* or Troy in Troas; *Ephesus* in Ionia, celebrated for the temple of Diana, one of the Seven Wonders of the world;* *Smyrna*, also in Ionia, still a flourishing city; *Sardis* and *Philadelphia* in Lydia; *Halicarnassus* in Caria, where Herodotus, the father of history, was born, and *Mausolus* was buried, whose tomb* was another of the Seven Wonders of the world; *Cnidus*, also in Caria, in which was a celebrated statue of Venus, made by Praxiteles; *Patara* and *Xanthus* in Lycia; *Perga* in Pamphylia; *Tarsus* in Cilicia, the birth-place of St. Paul; *Isus*, also in Cilicia, where Alexander defeated Darius; *Iconium*, *Derbe*, and *Lystra*, in Lycaonia, where St. Paul was stoned; (Acts xiv. 19.) *Gordium*† and *Laodicea* in Phrygia; *Chalcedon* in Bithynia, now called Scutari; *Nicea*, now Nice, also in Bithynia, famous for the first general council held there in 325; *Sinope*, in Paphlagonia, the birth-place of Diogenes; *Trapezus*, now Trebizond, in Pontus; and *Cerasus*, whence Lucullus is said to have first brought the cherry-tree into Italy.

Of the northern and eastern countries of Asia scarcely any thing was known by the ancients; the former the Romans called by the general name of *Scythia*, and the latter they divided into *India intra Gangem* (within, or on this side the Ganges), and *India extra* (beyond) *Gangem*.

AFRICA.

EGYPT, which still retains its ancient name, was a civilized and powerful nation even in the days of Abraham. It was first inhabited by Ham and his descendants; and hence it was called by the Jews *Misraim*,‡ or the Land of Ham.

The chief cities were—*Memphis*, which stood on the Nile, about a hundred miles from its mouth, near the locality of Grand Cairo, its present capital; *Thebes*, famous for its hundred gates, about two hundred miles farther up the river; and a little below Thebes, *Coptos*, once the great emporium of Arabian and Indian commerce.

* Hence the term *mausoleum*, which was first applied to his tomb. The five other Wonders were the Pyramids of Egypt; the Walls and Hanging Gardens of Babylon; the Labyrinth of Egypt; the Colossus of Rhodes; and the Statue of Jupiter Olympus at Athens, 75 feet high, sculptured by Phidias in ivory and gold.

† Where Alexander cut the famous Gordian knot, instead of untying it.

‡ *Misraim*, a son of Ham.

Towards Ethiopia, nearly under the tropic of Cancer, was *Syēnē*; near the mouth of the eastern channel stood *Pelusium*, now Damietta; and at the mouth of the western channel, *Canōpus*, now Rosetta. About fifteen miles to the west of Canōpus, between Lake Mareōtis and the Island of Pharos, which was joined to the mainland by a mole or causeway nearly a mile long, stood the celebrated city of *Alexandria*; so called from its founder, Alexander the Great. It was subsequently called *Scanderoon*, but it has again resumed its ancient name.*

The other ancient divisions of Africa were Lybia, Ethiopia, Regio Syrtica, Africa Propria, Numidia, Mauritania, and Gætulia.

LYBIA lay to the west of Egypt, and extended along the coast as far as the Great Syrtis. In the north-west of Lybia was a noted city called *Cyrēne*, whence the territory adjoining was called *Cyrenaica*, or "the country about Cyrene."

ETHIOPIA lay to the south of Egypt along the Nile. It includes Abyssinia and Nubia.

REGIO SYRTICA lay between the *Syrtis Major* (Gulf of Sidra) and *Syrtis Minor* (Gulf of Cabes). It was afterwards called Tripōlis or Tripolitana, from its three principal cities.† It is now called Tripoli.

AFRICA PROPRIA comprised the territory of the ancient and celebrated Carthage. Its other cities were Utica, Hadrumētum, Thapsus, and Tunis, which is about fifteen miles to the east of the site of the ancient Carthage.

The chief towns of Numidia were Cirta, Tabrāca, and Hippo Regius.

The chief towns of Mauritania were Cæsarēa and Tingis, now Tangier.

South of Mauritania lived the Gætuli, and Garamantes, of whose country little was known.

West of Gætulia were the *Insulæ Fortunatæ* or Fortunate Islands, one of which was called *Canaria*, from the number of large dogs (*canes*) found in it. They are now called the *Canary Isles*.

* *Scanderoon* is a corruption of *Alexandria*.

† Namely, *Septis*, *Cea*, and *Sabrata*.

North of the Fortunate, were the *Insulæ Purpurariæ*, discovered by Juba, who there set up a manufacture of *purple*. They are now called the *Madeiras*.

EUROPE,

ANCIENT DIVISIONS OF EUROPE.

GRÆCIA or Greece, which, generally speaking, comprehended the Peloponnesus, Græcia Propria, Thessalia, and Epirus.

ITALIA or Italy, the three principal divisions of which were Italia Propria in the middle; Magna Græcia in the south; and Gallia Cisalpina in the north.

HISPANIA or Spain, and LUSITANIA or Portugal. Spain was also called *Iberia*, and from its *western* situation, *Hesperia*.

GALLIA or Gaul was divided into *Gallia Cisalpina*, or the northern part of Italy; and *Gallia Transalpina*, or the modern France, Belgium, Switzerland, and part of Germany. Transalpine Gaul was divided into three parts, *Celtica*, *Belgica*, and *Aquitania*.

GERMANIA or Germany, which, generally speaking, included the country between the Rhine and the Vistula, the Danube, and the Baltic.

BATAVIA, now Holland or the Netherlands.

SCANDINAVIA, now Denmark, Sweden, Norway, Lapland, and Finland.

SARMATIA, which comprehended Russia, Poland, and part of Prussia.

DACIA, now Moldavia, Wallachia, Transylvania.

MÆSIA, now Servia and Bulgaria.

THRACIA or Thrace, now a part of Roumelia.

ILLYRICUM, now Dalmatia, Bosnia, Croatia, and Slavonia.

PANNONIA, now Hungary; NORICUM, now Austria;

HELVETIA, now Switzerland; RHÆTIA and VINDELICIA, now the Tyrol and Country of the Grisons.

BRITANNIA,* or England; CALEDONIA, or Scotland; and HIBERNIA, or Ireland.

* When the Romans invaded Britain, it was divided into a number of small independent states or tribes. The principal of these were the *Cantii*, inhabiting Kent; the *Trinobantes*, Middlesex; the *Bel-*

ISLANDS.—*Sicilia* or Sicily ; *Sardinia* ; *Creta*, now Candia ; *Melita*, now Malta ; *Baleares* or Balearic Isles, now Majorca, Minorca, and Iviza ; *Eubœa*, now Negropont, &c.

PENINSULAS.—Chersonesus *Cimbrica*, now Jutland ; *Peloponnesus*, now the Morea ; Chersonesus *Taurica*, now the Crimea.

SEAS.—*Mare Magnum* or *Internum*, now the Mediterranean ; *Sinus Codanus*, now the Baltic ; *Oceânus Cantabrigius*, now the Bay of Biscay ; *Mare Ægeum*, now the Archipelago ; *Pontus Euæinus*, now the Black Sea ; *Palus Mæotis*, now the Sea of Azof ; *Propontis*, now the Sea of Marmöra, &c.*

RIVERS.—*Rha*, now the Volga ; *Danubius* or *Ister*, Danube ; *Tandis*, the Don ; *Borysthènes*, the Dnieper ; *Padus* or *Eridanus*, the Po ; *Rhenus*, the Rhine ; *Rhodanus*, the Rhone ; *Albis*, the Elbe ; *Iberus*, the Ebro ; *Liger* or *Ligëris*, the Loire ; *Sequana*, the Seine ; *Bætis*, the Guadalquivir.

LAKES.—*Lemânus*, Geneva ; *Brigantinus*, Constance.

gæ, Hampshire, Wiltshire, and Somersetshire ; the *Durotriges*, Dorsetshire ; the *Damnontii*, Devonshire and Cornwall ; the *Silures*, South Wales ; the *Ordovices*, North Wales ; the *Æceni*, Essex, Suffolk, Norfolk, &c. ; *Brigantes*, Yorkshire, &c.

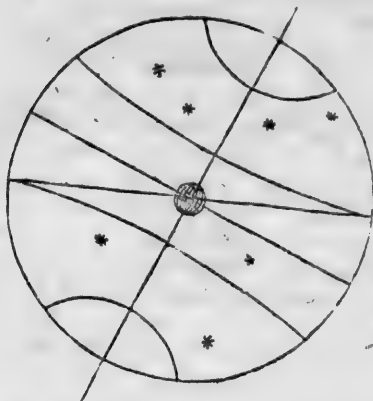
The Romans divided the country into two parts, *Romana* and *Barbara*, of different extent at different times, according to the progress of their conquests. Britannia Romana they further divided into *Prima*, *Secunda*, *Superior*, *Inferior*, &c.

* The names of the principal rivers were, the *Tamësis* (Thames), *Sabrina* (Severn), *Abus* (Humber &c.), *Vedra* (Wear), *Tina* (Tyne), *Ituncæ* (Eden), &c.

The principal islands, were, *Vectis* (Wight), *Mona* (Anglesey), and *Mona* or *Monsæda* (Man).

ASTRONOMY.

CELESTIAL AND TERRESTRIAL SPHERES.



THE CELESTIAL SPHERE appears to *turn* round from east to west every 24 hours, carrying with it, in the same time, and in the same direction, the sun, moon, and stars. Hence the term **UNIVERSE*** has been applied to the whole system of the heavens, and heavenly bodies; or, in other words, to the whole range of creation.

That portion of the universe of which the **SUN** is in the centre, is called the **SOLAR** system. This system consists of the **SUN**, the stars called **PLANETS**, with their **SECONDAIRES** or **SATELLITES**, and a number of **COMETS**.

The planets, though they differ very little in appearance from the stars, are opaque bodies like the earth; and in fact the earth is a planet. The light with which they shine is not their own, but received from the sun, and reflected back, as in the case of the moon. Like the earth, they revolve round the sun from west to east in orbits nearly circular. Like the earth, too, the planets, while revolving round the sun, turn upon their axes from west to east; and thus like it, they have their days and their nights, their seasons and their years.

* *Universe*—because the heavens and the heavenly bodies appear to *turn* round in *one* and the same time.

The names of the **PRIMARY** planets are (in the order of their distances from the sun*), Mercury, Venus, the Earth, Mars, Vesta, Juno, Ceres, Pallas, Jupiter, Saturn, and Herschel or the Georgium Sidus. Five of these planets, namely, Mercury, Venus, Mars, Jupiter, and Saturn, are visible to the naked eye, and were known to the ancients. The other five were discovered in modern times by the aid of the telescope; and there may be others yet undiscovered. Four of these planets are very small, and are called **ASTEROIDS**, namely, Vesta, Ceres, Pallas, and Juno. The **SECONDARY** planets or satellites revolve round their primaries as their centres, and with them round the sun. The number of secondary planets as yet discovered is eighteen; namely, the Moon, which belongs to the earth, the *four* satellites of Jupiter, the *seven* of Saturn, and the *six* of Herschel. Except the moon, none of the secondary planets is visible to the naked eye.

The **COMETS** also revolve round the sun, but in very elliptical or eccentric orbits. In one part of their orbits, they come very near the sun, as represented in the following **ILLUSTRATION**; and then they move off into the immensity of space far beyond the most distant planets. They differ in appearance from the stars, by having usually luminous trains or tails.

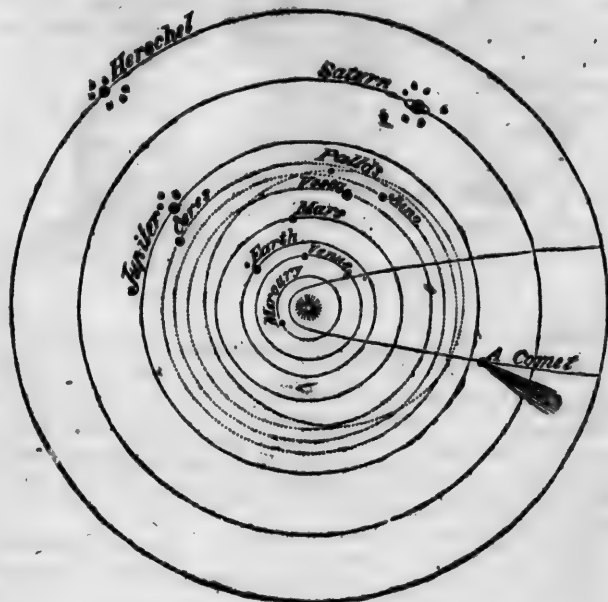
All the other stars are called **FIXED STARS**, because, as they always preserve the same distances and positions with regard to each other, they seem, as it were, *fixed* in the heavens. They may be distinguished from the planets by their twinkling light.

* The *distances* of the planets from the sun in millions of miles are, Mercury 36, Venus 69, the earth 95, Mars 144, Jupiter 490, Saturn, 900, and Herschel 1800.

The following remarkable combination of figures, 800,000, will give the *diameters* of the sun and planets very nearly: The sun's diameter is about 888,000 miles in length; Jupiter's, 88,000; Saturn's, 80,000; the Earth's, 8,000; the diameter of Venus nearly 8,000; of Mars, 4,000; of Mercury, 3,000; and of the Moon, 2,000. The diameter of Herschel is about 36,000 miles; and the Asteroids are much smaller than the Moon.

The fixed stars are supposed to be the suns of other systems. [For a full introduction to this interesting study, the learner is referred to the Author's "Geography Generalized."]

SOLAR SYSTEM.



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DIFFERENT RACES OF MEN.



1. Caucasian or European. 2. Mongolian or Asiatic. 3. Ethiopian or African. 4. Indian or Native American. 5. Malay.

Adam and Eve were, as the Scriptures inform us, the first parents of the human race. All the inhabitants of the earth therefore are originally of the same race or descent. It is true that the inhabitants of some countries differ widely from those of others in colour, features, habits, and general appearance; but these differences and peculiarities are the effects of climate, different modes of living, education, and other causes which we cannot enter into here.

The colour of the skin, quality of the hair, form of the features, and shape of the skull, are the traits by which the different races of men are usually distinguished.

The HUMAN FAMILY is usually divided into five branches or varieties as in the preceding ILLUSTRATION.

1. The *Caucasian* race, with features like ours, includes Europeans, and their descendants, as the Americans, with the Moors of Africa, and the people of Asia, west of the river Ob, the Belur Tag Mountains, and the Ganges. The Caucasians are of all complexions, according to the climate, but *white* is their natural colour.

2. The *Mongolian* race comprises the natives of Asia east of the river Ob, the Belur Tag Mountains, and the Ganges, (except the inhabitants of *Malacca*). The colour of their skin is of a *deep yellow*, their hair lank and black, their eyes small and oblique, and their cheekbones high or prominent. The inhabitants of the *frigid zone* are like the Mongolians, except that they are dwarfish.

3. The *Ethiopian* or African race comprises all the natives of Africa to the south of the Sahara, and Abyssinia; also the natives of New Holland, Van Diemen's Land, Papua, or New Guinea, and other islands in the Indian Archipelago. Their skin is black, their noses

large and flat, their hair frizzled and woolly, their lips thick, particularly the upper one, their forehead low and retreating, their eyes black, and their cheek-bones prominent.

4. The *Indian* or *American* race comprises all the native American tribes, except the *Esquimaux*. They are of a *reddish* or cinnamon colour, their hair is black and lank, their beard thin and scanty, their eyes sunk, and their cheek-bones high.

5. The *Malay* race, found in Malacca, and in some of the Asiatic islands, are of a *brown* or *tawny* colour, with strong, black, curled hair, and broad mouths and noses.

The *Malay* race approximates to the Ethiopian, and the *Indian* to the Mongolian.

SKETCH OF ANCIENT HISTORY.

THE history of the world commences with the CREATION, which took place about four thousand years before the Christian era.

The next great event was the DELUGE, which took place in the year of the world 1656, or 2348 years before the Christian era.

After the deluge, the earth was peopled by the sons of Noah and their families. Generally speaking, Asia was peopled by Shem, Africa by Ham, and Europe by Japheth. The sons of Shem, were Elam, Arphaxad, Lud, Aram, and Asshur. Elam appears to have settled in Persia, from which circumstance the inhabitants of that country are called in Scripture *Elamites*; Asshur in *Assyria*, Aram in *Armenia* or Syria, and Lud in *Lydia*, to which countries they gave their names.

From *Eber*, the grandson of Arphaxad, who peopled Chaldea and Mesopotamia, or from (*Abram*) Abraham, the sixth in descent from Eber, the *Hebrews* derived their name.

The sons of Ham were, Cush, Misraim, Phut, and Canaan. The children of Cush settled in Arabia and Ethiopia; Misraim peopled Egypt, Lybia, and the northern parts of Africa; and Canaan, the country between the river Jordan and the Mediterranean Sea.

Japheth and his descendants peopled the "Isle of the Gentiles," or Europe, for so this division of the earth ap-

pears to have been denominated, perhaps from its being separated by sea from Asia and Africa.

The first kind of government was the patriarchal, or that of the father of a large family; to which succeeded the monarchical, or government of kings. But a king in the early ages of the world was merely the chief of a tribe, or the ruler over a small territory.

Nimrod, the son of Cush, the mighty or celebrated hunter, appears to have been the first person who assumed sovereign authority. About a hundred years after the deluge, he built Babel, the germ of the celebrated Babylon, and three other cities in the same territory.

About the same period, Asshur, a son of Shem, built Nineveh, on the Tigris, which was enlarged by, and called after, his successor, *Ninus*. Babylon was conquered by Ninus, and greatly enlarged by him, and also by his queen, the celebrated Semiramis, who reigned after him.

These celebrated personages laid the foundation of the ASSYRIAN or BABYLONIAN empire, the first great monarchy of antiquity.

The Assyrian empire is usually divided into the first and second. The first empire was overthrown during the reign of Sardanapalus* by Belësis, governor of Babylon, and Arbaces, governor of Media, an Assyrian province; and the second, in the reign of Belshaz'zar, by the celebrated Cyrus, who, in the 538th year before the Christian era, captured Babylon, as had been predicted by the prophets, and took possession of the kingdom.

Cyrus was the founder of the empire of the MEDES and PERSIANS, the second great monarchy of antiquity; which was overthrown by Alexander the Great in the 330th year before the Christian era.

The Greek or MACEDONIAN empire was the third great monarchy of antiquity, which, on the death of Alexander the Great, in the 323rd year before the Christian era, was broken up into several kingdoms, and taken possession of by his generals. The chief kingdoms formed out of the Macedonian empire were, Syria, Egypt, and

* About 820 years before the Christian era.

Macedonia. Seleucus and his successors, the Seleucidae, reigned in Syria; Ptolemy and his descendants, most of whom took his name, in Egypt; and Antigonus and his descendants in Macedonia.

All these kingdoms were overthrown by the Romans, who established the fourth great empire of antiquity. The Roman empire was in its turn overthrown—in the west,* by the Goths, Vandals, and other barbarous nations from the north of Europe, in the fourth and fifth centuries; and in the east,* first by the Saracens, and finally by the Turks, who, in 1453, took Constantinople, and still keep possession of it.

ASSYRIAN EMPIRE.

Three kingdoms arose from the ruins of this great empire, namely, the monarchy of the Medes, founded by Arbaces; that of Babylon under Belesia, who had joined with Arbaces in the conspiracy against Sardanapalus; and that of Nineveh, called the second empire of the Assyrians, whose first king took the name of Ninus the Younger.

Belesia was succeeded by Nabonassar, from whose accession to the throne of Babylon commences that famous era known by the name of the era of Nabonassar. It corresponds to the year 747 B. C. From this time till an interregnum that took place after the sixth successor of Nabonassar, Babylon continued to be governed by its own kings. It was then taken possession of by Esarhad-don, king of Nineveh, and added to the Assyrian empire. But on the destruction of Nineveh by the Medes under Cyaxares, which put an end to what is usually called the second Assyrian monarchy, but which was only the principal branch of it, its power, and sometimes its name, was given to Babylon. The history of these two kingdoms is very obscure; the kings of Assyria and Babylon sometimes seeming to be the same, and sometimes different persons. But it is probable, from the harmony that

* The Roman empire was, in the year 395, divided into the Eastern and the Western empires; the capital of the former was Constantinople, and of the latter, Rome.

existed between these neighbouring kingdoms, that they were at first, and for a long time, governed by princes of the same family, the younger branch at Babylon acknowledging a kind of subjection to the elder branch at Nineveh; and that in the end, the more powerful state (Assyria) took possession of the other and ruled it by governors or viceroys. These governors frequently rebelled, and some of them succeeded in making themselves kings; as in the case of Nabopolassar, the father of Nebuchadnezzar, who joined with the Medes in their wars upon Sarac, the last monarch of the Assyrians; for after his death, and the destruction of his capital by Cyaxares, Assyria, as a monarchy, is no longer mentioned.

Under *Nebuchadnezzar*, whose exploits are very fully recorded in Holy Writ, Babylon became the greatest monarchy which the world had yet seen. He conquered Egypt, attacked the Tyrians, then the greatest commercial power in the world, and after a siege of thirteen years destroyed their capital; but, as the Tyrians had in the mean time removed all their effects to a new city, which they built on an island near the mainland, he found nothing but empty walls. He also carried the Jews captive to Babylon, and put an end to their monarchy.

The number of victories obtained by *Nebuchadnezzar*, the extent of his conquests, and the magnificence of his capital, began at last to intoxicate his mind with pride and vanity. He became insane, and was for a time driven from the society of men. He was, however, restored to his mind and his kingdom, and died in a year after, acknowledging the one living and true God (B.C. 567.)

The last king of this great empire was *Belshazzar*, who was slain by Cyrus in the capture of Babylon; and thus ended the first of the four great monarchies described by the prophet Daniel (B. C. 538).

NINEVEH, OR THE SECOND ASSYRIAN EMPIRE.

The second Assyrian empire continued to exist with great splendour after the dismemberment of the first. Nineveh, its capital, was one of the greatest cities of

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antiquity.* Pul, the first Assyrian king mentioned in Scripture, invaded the kingdom of Israel during the reign of Menahem, but departed without committing hostilities, upon receiving a thousand talents of silver. *Tiglath-Pileser*, his successor, invaded and conquered Syria, and exacted tribute from Judah. After a reign of twenty years, he was succeeded by *Shalmaneser*. Hosea, the tributary king of Israel, resolving to shake off the Assyrian yoke, entered into a league with So, king of Egypt; upon which *Shalmaneser* attacked him with a numerous army, took Samaria, and put an end to the kingdom of Israel (see 721).

Sennacherib, on his accession to the throne, marched against Hezekiah, king of Judah, with a powerful army, and reduced several of his fortified towns. He was prevented from attacking Jerusalem by the payment of a tribute, and proceeded against Egypt. He soon, however, returned, determined to destroy it, but was prevented by the miraculous destruction of his entire army in one night. This event, though obscured in the narration, is confirmed by Herodotus. He himself fled to Nineveh, and was there murdered by his two elder sons. He was succeeded by his third son *Esarhaddon*, who is favourably mentioned in the book of Esdras. This monarch, as has been already stated, annexed Babylon to the Assyrian empire. He was succeeded by his son *Sardanapalus*, who, in the Book of Judith, is called *Nebuchadonozor*. He was attacked by the Medes under Phraortes; but he defeated the Median army, and put their monarch to death. Cyaxares, the son of Phraortes; as has been already mentioned, destroyed Nineveh, and put an end to the Assyrian empire.

THE MEDES.

Arbaces, having in conjunction with the governor of Babylon (Belesis) overthrown the first Assyrian empire, took possession of Media. He did not, however, establish

* Nineveh exceeded all the early cities of Asia, except Babylon. Its walls were 100 feet high, and so broad that three chariots could be driven on them abreast. They were 48 miles in circuit, and defended by 1,500 towers, each 200 feet in height.

any regular or permanent form of Government, and the consequence was that the country, after his death, was plunged into anarchy. Wearied with the disorders which such a state of things always produces, the people conferred absolute power upon Déjoces, one of the judges, who had acquired great reputation for the wisdom of his acts, and the justice of his decisions. Déjoces continued to distinguish himself by a strict and severe administration of justice ; and, with the view of inspiring the people with awe and respect for the regal power, he surrounded his palace with guards, and kept himself secluded from the public view, affecting that state of distant majesty so customary with Eastern monarchs. Access to his person, except on extraordinary occasions, was prohibited ; and even then, the persons admitted to an audience were forbidden to look him in the face, or to smile in his presence. But, though concealed from the eyes of his subjects, he made himself acquainted with all the affairs of the state by means of emissaries in all the provinces. And, to give solemnity and publicity to the administration of justice, he caused all judicial proceedings to be carried on, and decisions to be given, in writing. Hence, according to Herodotus, no crime escaped the knowledge of the prince, or the rigour of the law.

This monarch was the founder of *Ecbātana* and other cities. Before his time the Medes lived in mean villages, or dispersed through the country.

Déjoces was succeeded, after a reign of 53 years, by his son *Phraortes*, the Arphaxad of Scripture. This prince, being of a warlike disposition, invaded and subdued the Persians ; and having conquered Asia Minor, including a part of the Assyrian empire, he laid siege to Nineveh. But here, his good fortune forsaking him, he perished with the greater part of his army, after a reign of twenty-two years.

Cyaxares, the son and successor of Phraortes, raised a powerful army to revenge the death of his father by the destruction of Nineveh. But, after defeating the Assyrians in battle, and besieging them in their capital, he was obliged to withdraw all his troops for the defence of his

own dominions against an irruption of the Scythians. The two armies encountered, but the Medes were soon obliged to give way to the numbers and impetuosity of the Scythians. These barbarians, having no other power to contend with, overran Media, and kept possession of it for twenty-eight years. They even extended their conquests to the adjoining countries, and were only prevented from attacking Egypt by the repeated entreaties and rich presents of Psammeticus, the Egyptian monarch.

Cyaxares, finding himself unable to expel the Scythians by force of arms, had recourse to a treacherous and cruel stratagem. At a general feast, to which all the leaders of the Scythians were invited, the Medes having inebriated their guests, as had been preconcerted, massacred them in this condition ; and thus repossessed themselves of the provinces and power which they had lost.

Cyaxares, having entered into an alliance with Nebuchadnezzar, to whom he gave his daughter in marriage, joined his forces to those of the Babylonians, and resumed the siege of Nineveh. After a long and vigorous defence, this city was taken and destroyed by the confederate armies ; and the power and dominions of this branch of the Assyrian monarchy were transferred to the two collateral empires of the Medes and the Babylonians.

Astyages, the son and successor of Cyaxares, who is supposed to be the Ahasuerus of the Jews, gave his daughter Mandane in marriage to Cambyses, a Persian prince or nobleman ; from which union sprung Cyrus, one of the most celebrated monarchs of all antiquity. From this period the history of the Medes is blended with that of the Persians.

THE PERSIANS.

Persia, as was before observed, was originally peopled by the family of Elam, the eldest son of Shem, and hence the inhabitants of that country are called in Scripture the *Elamites*. In the Books of Daniel, Esdras, &c., it is called *Pars* or *Paras*, whence, it is obvious, the term *Persia* is derived. This term originally belonged to a few warlike and independent tribes who occupied a mountainous province of the empire to which they afterwards gave their name. These tribes were either allies

or tributaries of the Medes, when Cyrus, the son of Cambyzes, conducted an army to the assistance of his uncle Cyaxares, who, upon the death of Astyages, had succeeded to the throne of Media.

The alliance between the Medes and Persians had alarmed the fears, and excited the jealousy, of Neriglissar, the king of Babylon. He, therefore, sent ambassadors to the Lydians, Phrygians, Carians, Cappadocians, Paphlagonians, and Cilicians, to solicit them to unite with him against a new power which threatened the tranquillity, and aimed at the subjugation, of all Asia. The powers of Asia Minor, entering into the feelings and fears of the king of Babylon, united with him against the Medes and Persians. After three years spent in forming alliances, and in making preparations, the hostile armies took the field. In the first battle, after a fierce engagement, in which Neriglissar was slain, Cyrus defeated the Babylonian army and their allies. After the death of the king of Babylon, Cræsus, king of Lydia, being next in dignity, took the command of the vanquished armies, and endeavoured to conduct them in safety from the field. But he was overtaken in his flight by Cyrus, who utterly defeated and dispersed the whole of the allied armies.

In some time after, Cræsus, who was as celebrated for his power as for his immense riches, took the field against Cyrus, aided by large armies of Babylonians, Egyptians, Greeks, Thracians, and the nations of Asia Minor. With these forces he intended to invade Media; but Cyrus, having suddenly and unexpectedly presented himself before him, disconcerted his measures, and obliged him at once to join battle, in which, after a desperate struggle, he was completely defeated. Upon this Cræsus fled to Lydia, and shut himself up in Sardis, his capital. But Cyrus followed him thither, and besieged Sardis, which having reduced, he took the unfortunate monarch prisoner,* and made his kingdom a province of the Persian empire.

* It was under these circumstances that Cræsus felt and acknowledged the truth of the saying of Solon, that "no person ought to be called fortunate before his death."

Cyrus, having added to his dominions all the kingdoms of Asia Minor, marched into Syria and Arabia, which submitted to his authority. He next entered Assyria for the purpose of reducing Babylon. Labynetus, the king (the Belshazzar of Scripture), ventured to meet him in battle; but, being defeated, he fled to his capital, to which Cyrus immediately laid siege. This city he took, as was predicted by the prophets, though it was, with great reason, considered impregnable. The walls, built of bricks, cemented by bitumen, were 350 feet high, 87 thick, and 60 miles in circumference. And, where these walls were not surrounded by marshes, they were defended by towers filled with armed men. Of these towers there were 250. The city, when Cyrus laid siege to it, was furnished with provision for twenty years; besides there was within the walls a large extent of ground appropriated for tillage and pasture.

After two years of fruitless attempts and ineffectual operations, Cyrus succeeded in taking Babylon by an extraordinary stratagem. On a night, which he knew would be devoted by the Babylonians to feasting and drunkenness, he had the course of the Euphrates, which flowed through the city, turned into the great lake,* made to receive its superfluous waters; and thus having drained, or at least made the river fordable, his troops were enabled to enter the city by its channel. This they did about midnight, both at the place where the river enters, and where it leaves the city. Belshazzar was surprised and slain in the middle of his impious revelry; and "his kingdom," as the prophets had announced to him, "was divided and given to the Medes and Persians."

By the capture of Babylon the Jews were liberated after seventy years' captivity, as had been predicted by the prophet Jeremiah. Cyrus not only permitted them to return to their native country, but encouraged them to rebuild their city and the Temple. Esdras, Nehemiah, and Zerubbabel were their leaders on this occasion.

Cyrus succeeded to the empire of the Medes on the death of his uncle Cyaxares, and having extended his

* This lake was 35 feet deep, and 36 square miles in extent,

dominions from the Indus to the Egean Sea, he died honoured and beloved, not only by his own people, but by the numerous nations which he had conquered; and so great and so enduring was his fame that we find his name celebrated in the annals of the East, the writings of the Greeks, and the records of inspiration.

Upon the death of Cyrus, Cambyses, his son, succeeded to the empire. This prince was as foolish and vicious as his father was wise and virtuous. He conquered Tyre, Cyprus, and Egypt; and marching foolishly through the deserts against the Ammonians and Ethiopians, he lost more than half of his army.* Frantic with rage and disappointment, he returned to Memphis, which he found given up to festivity and rejoicing, on account, as he thought, of his unsuccessful expedition. It was in vain that the magistrates assured him that the appearance of their god Apis among them was the cause of the public rejoicing. He ordered them to be put to death; but, having heard the same account from the priests, he desired to see their god who was so kind and condescending as to appear among his votaries. Apis was accordingly introduced, and Cambyses was so enraged that, on seeing that their god was a calf, he drew his sword and killed it on the spot. The Egyptians, who regarded this as an act of the most horrible impiety, affirmed that Cambyses was immediately seized with madness. But the fact is, that his conduct had always been extravagant, cruel, and frantic.

On his return to Persia, a herald from Susa met his army and ordered him to obey Smerdis, the son of Cyrus, who had been appointed king in his stead. Conscious that his brother Smerdis had been put to death by his orders, Cambyses vowed vengeance against the impostor; but an accidental wound from his own sword delivered the world from his cruelty and oppression.

The impostor, who was one of the magi, was dethroned and slain by seven Persian nobles, who had entered into a conspiracy for the purpose; and the crown, as

* Upwards of 50,000 men were overwhelmed in the sands of the Libyan deserts.

had been agreed upon, was given by lot to one of their number, namely Darius, the son of Hystaspes.

Darius reconquered the kingdom of Babylon, which had revolted, and subdued Thrace, Macedonia, and a portion of India; but he was as unsuccessful in his attempts to subjugate the Scythians as he was afterwards in his wars against the Greeks. From this period the history of Persia becomes blended with that of the Greeks.

Xerxes, his son, is only known by his disastrous and inglorious wars against Greece.

The last prince of this line was Darius Codomanus, who was conquered by Alexander the Great (B.C. 332.)

EGYPT.

Egypt, as already stated, was originally peopled by Misraim, the son of Ham, and his descendants. The first king of Egypt is said to have been Menes, probably the same as Osiris, who was worshipped by the Egyptians. Of the successors of Menes, Mæris and Amosis were the most distinguished. The former had an immense artificial lake made, into which the waters of the Nile were turned when the inundations were dangerous or too abundant; and from which the country was irrigated when the inundations from the rivers were insufficient for the purpose; and the latter monarch subdued and expelled "the shepherd kings," a barbarous people from Arabia, who had overrun Egypt, and kept possession of the lower and best parts of the country for many years (from, it is supposed, 2084 B.C. to 1825 B.C.)

But the most illustrious of the Egyptian kings was Sesostris, who subdued Lybia, Ethiopia, Arabia, and the greater part of Asia. Herodotus mentions his having also conquered the Scythians and Thracians in Europe. Several pillars were standing in the time of that historian, on which were inscribed these words, "SESOSTRIS, KING OF KINGS, SUBDUED THIS COUNTRY BY HIS ARMS." The vanquished kings and leaders he is said to have usually treated with great humanity; but, when he proceeded to the temple, or entered his capital, he caused them to be harnessed to his chariot, four abreast, instead of horses. Sesostris is said to have distinguished himself by his legislation and domestic administration, as well as

by his foreign conquests. The exact time in which Sesostris lived is not known, but it is supposed that it was about 1650 years before the Christian era. It was about 300 years before his time, that Abraham visited Egypt, and even at that early period of the world, it was a regular kingdom under a "*Pharaoh*" and his princes." The connexion of the Israelites with Egypt, from the time of Joseph to their "*Exodus*" or departure from it under Moses, is well known.

In the earliest periods of the world, Egypt was distinguished for civilization and science. Moses, we are told, was learned in all the wisdom of the Egyptians; and Egypt was the school in which all the early Greek philosophers, as Thales, Pythagoras, Lycurgus, and Solon, were instructed. In fact, much of our present knowledge may be traced to the Egyptians, for what they taught the Greeks has come down to us through the Romans.

The power and opulence of the ancient Egyptian kings may be inferred from the magnificent and stupendous works which they executed; such as the artificial lakes and immense canals made to receive the waters of the Nile; the catacombs or subterranean vaults of prodigious extent; the labyrinth, which consisted of twelve palaces and three thousand apartments of marble, all under ground, or covered over, and communicating with each other by innumerable passages, the intricacies of which occasioned its name; and, above all, the stupendous pyramids, which are still regarded as the wonder of the world. The base of the largest pyramid covers, it is stated, about ten acres of ground, and its perpendicular height is above five hundred feet, and, if measured obliquely, that is, from the base to the summit, 700 feet.

Egypt was afterwards broken up by factions and civil wars into several kingdoms or principalities; but the most permanent and natural divisions of it were into Upper,† Middle,‡ and Lower Egypt. The last was,

* The name *Pharaoh*, which, it is said, denotes *sovereign power*, was common to the early Egyptian kings.

† *Upper Egypt* was called *Thebais*, from its capital, the celebrated *Thebes*; and *Middle Egypt*, *Heptanomis*, from the *seven regencies* into which it was divided. The capital of *Heptanomis* was *Memphis*; and of the *Delta*, *Sais*.

and still is, called the Delta, from its resemblance to the Greek letter Δ or D. Strictly speaking, the Delta is included between the eastern and western branches of the Nile, and the Mediterranean Sea; but the name is extended to the whole of Lower Egypt.

About the year 671 B.C., twelve kings reigned conjointly in Egypt, by whom, it is said, the Labyrinth was built. But Psammeticus, one of their number, having slain or expelled all the others, made himself sole king of Egypt. He was assisted in this by a body of piratical adventurers from Ionia and Caria, who had been driven on the Egyptian coast* by a tempest. In return for these services, Psammeticus granted settlements in Egypt to his Grecian auxiliaries, and opened his ports to the commerce of all nations. Before his time all strangers were prohibited from entering an Egyptian harbour. From this period the history of Egypt became more authentic.

Necho, the son of Psammeticus, commenced a canal from the Nile to the Red Sea, but was deterred from completing it by an oracle.† It was afterwards completed by Darius, the Persian. It extended from a little above Bubastis, near the modern Cairo, on the Nile, to Patumos, a city of Arabia, not far from the locality of Suez. It was cleared out and renewed by the Ptolemies, Trajan, and the Arabs, in the time of Omar, but it has long since been choked up by the sands of the desert.

It was by this monarch's order that a number of Phœnician vessels are said to have sailed round Africa, from the Red Sea to the Mediterranean.

Egypt became subject to the Assyrian empire in the reign of Nebuchadnezzar (610 B.C.); and, in the year 525 B.C., its last native king, Psammenitus, having been conquered and dethroned by Cambyses, the son of Cyrus, it became a province of Persia, though it succeeded once or twice in freeing itself for a time from the Persian yoke.

* Psammeticus, being suspected by the other kings, had been banished to the lower or marshy parts of Egypt; so that the means taken to punish him were instrumental to his success.

† It was apprehended that the country would be inundated by the Red Sea.

As a Persian province, Egypt was attacked by Alexander the Great, who, having subdued it, built the celebrated city of Alexandria, which exists to this day. After his death, Ptolemy Lagus, one of his generals, became king of Egypt (323 B.C.), and it continued to be governed by his successors, who generally took his name, till the death of Cleopatra (29 B.C.), when it became a province of the Roman empire.

Egypt continued to be a province, and the granary of the Roman empire (of the eastern) till it was conquered by the Arabs under Amrou, the general of Omar, the second caliph of the Saracens or Mohammedans, who, in the year 642, took its capital, Alexandria, by storm, after a siege of fourteen months, and with a loss of 23,000 men. It was this barbarian* who destroyed the famous Alexandrian library which was founded by Ptolemy Soter, the son of Ptolemy Lagus, and enriched by his successors to such an extent that, when Egypt fell under the dominion of the Romans, it contained 700,000 volumes. In connexion with this library was a celebrated school of philosophy which had flourished since the time of the Ptolemies. It was broken up and dispersed by the same bigoted barbarians.

Egypt continued subject to the caliphs of Bagdad till the dismemberment of the caliphate in the end of the 10th century. It then became a kingdom under a new Arab dynasty, called the *Fatimite* caliphs, who possessed it till the year 1171, when the last of these princes was con-

* Or rather by the caliph himself; for, when the philosopher Philoponus conjured Amrou to preserve it, he consulted Omar, who returned for answer, "If these books are conformable to the Koran, they are useless; if they are contrary to it, they are detestable;" so that the inference, in either case, was that they should be destroyed.

So extensive was this precious collection of learning and science, that the paper or parchment of the books sufficed, we are informed, to heat the public baths of Alexandria for six months.

But the Arabs in less than a century afterwards began to have a taste for literature, and lamented the loss of what their fathers had destroyed. They collected with care the manuscripts which had escaped the flames and their barbarity; and during the reign of Almanzor, Haroun al Raschid (*Haroun the Just*), and his son Almanon, Bagdat, their capital, became the seat of learning, as Alexandria had been under the Ptolemies.

quered and dethroned by Saladin, the general of the *Turcomans*. Saladin established a new dynasty which, in the year 1230, was extinguished by the *Mamelukes*, a race of slaves from Circassia, whom the successors of Saladin had purchased to form their body guard. These military slaves appointed one of their own body as their sovereign, under the title of *Soldan* or *Sultan*, and were long the tyrants of this ill-fated country; and indeed few of their own Soldans died a natural death. In the space of 257 years, no less than 47 Soldans were put to death or deposed.

In 1517 the Turks under Selim II. conquered the Mamelukes, and put an end to their dominion; but left the survivors considerable share in the government of the country under pachas sent from Constantinople.

In 1798 the French invaded and conquered Egypt, but in three years after they were expelled from it by the British, who restored it to the Turks. Soon after this event the celebrated Mehemet Ali was appointed pacha of Egypt, of which, by a combination of talent and treachery, courage and cruelty, he has long since rendered himself absolute master. It is true that he has done much, and is still doing every thing in his power to promote commerce, civilization, and science in the countries over which he rules; but his former cruelties, particularly his butchery of the Mameluke Beys, whom he had invited to partake of his hospitality, must for ever be a blot upon his name. In short, what was said of Augustus is in some degree applicable to him, namely, "that it would have been well for mankind that he had never been born or that he would never die."

THE PHENICIANS.

The Phœnicians, who were descended from *Sidon*, the son of Canaan, were the first people in the world that became rich and powerful by COMMERCE. Their position, perhaps, led them to adopt this line of life, as the conquests of Joshua and his successors confined them to the sea-coast, and prevented them from practising agriculture. Their chief cities were Tyre and Sidon, of which frequent mention is made both in the Old and New Testaments.

The Phœnicians, in the earliest periods of history, visited not only all the coasts of the Mediterranean and Egean Seas, but, passing through the Strait of Hercules (Gibraltar), traded with Spain, Gaul, and the British Islands. In most of the places to which they traded they planted colonies, the most distinguished of which was the celebrated CARTHAGE, so long the powerful rival of Rome.

To the Phœnicians the world is indebted for several useful inventions, such as the manufacture of glass; and to Cadmus, the Phœnician, the Greeks owed much of their civilization, and it is generally supposed the art of writing.

Tyre, the chief city, was taken and destroyed by Nebuchadnezzar, king of Babylon, as foretold by the Prophet Ezekiel; and afterwards, by Alexander the Great. The first city was on the continent; the second on an island, about half a mile from the coast.

GREECE.

The first inhabitants of Greece were the Pelasgi, Lelæges, and other barbarous tribes who originally migrated from Asia through Thrace and Thessaly.

In process of time they formed themselves into a number of states, governed by kings or princes called *tyranni*. The continued stream of migration from the East contributed to civilize them. Thus Cecrops at the head of an Egyptian colony, settled in Attica; Danaus, another Egyptian, from whom the Greeks were called *Danai*, in Argos; Cadmus, the Phœnician, who introduced alphabetic writing into Greece, in Bœotia; and Pelops, a Phrygian prince, in *Peloponnesus*,* to which he gave his name.

The most ancient kingdoms of Greece were Sicyon and Argos. The former is said to have been founded by Egialeus, 2089 years before the Christian era; and the latter, by Inachus, in the year 1856 B.C.

Cecrops became king of Attica in the year 1556 B.C. He divided the country into twelve districts, and instituted the celebrated court of justice called the Areopagus,

* Peloponnesus, that is, the island of Pelops. Its original name was Apia; and it is now called the Morea.

which we find in existence in the time of St. Paul. **AMPHICTYON**, the third king of Attica, established the *Amphictyonic* council, which consisted of deputies from the different states of Greece, who met twice a year to consult for the common interest. This council had a great effect in uniting the Greeks, and in inspiring them with a feeling in favour of their common country, of which they gave glorious proofs during the Persian invasions.

THESEUS, a succeeding king of Attica, united the twelve districts of Cecrops into one, making Athens the capital. This was about 1234 years before the Christian era; and about thirty years previous to this, was the famous Argonautic expedition under Jason, Theseus, Hercules, and other Grecian heroes. The account of this expedition is largely blended with fable. It was said to have been in search of a celebrated fleece of gold; but commercial enterprise or predatory warfare seems to have been its real object.

COBRUS, who devoted himself to death for his country, was the last king of Athens, (B.C. 1070.) After him the regal dignity was abolished, and a chief magistrate elected under the name of Archon or *ruler*. At first, his authority was for life; afterwards for ten, and subsequently for one year. At last, nine Archons were chosen, the chief of whom was called '*the Archon*,' and the current year was called by his name.

The kingdom of Thebes was founded by **CADMUS** from Phœnicia, who built that city, and introduced alphabetic writing into Greece (B.C. 1493).

The war against Thebes was the first instance of a league among the Grecian states. The cause of it was a contest between Polynices and Eteocles, the sons of **Œdipus**, for the throne of Thebes. The brothers killed each other, and most of the confederate chiefs were slain; but their sons, the Epigoni,* as they were called, renewed the war ten years after, which terminated in the capture of Thebes. The misfortunes of the family of **Œdipus** are the subject of several Greek tragedies.

* Epigoni, that is, sons or descendants.

Shortly after this, the famous expedition against Troy was undertaken by the princes of Greece under Agamemnon. The siege of Troy, which lasted ten years, rests chiefly on the authority of the poet Homer, who has celebrated the event in his well-known poem the *Iliad*, so called, because the subject of it is the destruction of *Ilium* or Troy, (B.C. 1184.)

Before this time the Greeks had begun to send colonies to Asia Minor, Italy, and Sicily. The *Æolians* founded Smyrna and other cities in *Æolia* to which they gave their name; the *Ionians*, Ephesus, &c., in *Ionia*; and the *Dorians*, Tarentum and Locri in Italy, and Syracuse and Agrigentum in Sicily.

The states of Greece were united by language, religion, and a feeling in favour of their common country. This union was produced principally by the Amphictyonic council, and the celebration of the various games to which they all resorted, and during which all hostilities were suspended. These were the Olympic, the Isthmian, the Pythian, and the Nemean games. The union of the Grecian states, however, was rather against the invaders of their common country. Amongst themselves there were often bitter jealousies and deadly wars.

SPARTA or LACEDÆMON was the first state which obtained an ascendancy over the others. The military superiority of this state was owing to the effects produced by the celebrated laws of Lycurgus, which continued in force for about five hundred years.

In imitation of the Spartans, the inhabitants of ATHENS solicited Draco, a man of high character for wisdom and integrity, to draw up a code of laws for them. The laws of Draco punished all crimes equally with death; and hence they were said to have been written with blood. Their excessive severity soon caused them to be abolished; and SOLON, one of the seven wise men of Greece, was chosen as their legislator. The laws of Solon, which remained in force as long as Athens continued a free state, had a great effect in forming the character of its inhabitants. The Athenians were distinguished from all the other inhabitants of Greece by their love of literature, and their cultivation of the fine arts, which they brought to the highest state of perfection.

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Under Pelopidas and Epaminondas THEBES became the leading and most powerful state of Greece. But, as its glory had arisen with those brave and illustrious leaders, so it declined on their death.

After the death of Epaminondas (B.C. 363) MACEDONIA, which had been regarded by the Greeks rather as a barbarous province than as a part of Greece, acquired great power and pre-eminence under Philip, an artful but able prince, and his celebrated son, Alexander the Great; who, at the age of 25, left his native country with an army of 35,000 men for the conquest of the world.

THE ROMANS.

Rome was founded by Romulus, from whom it took its name, about 750 years before the Christian era. It was at first governed by kings, of whom there were seven; subsequently by consuls chosen annually by the people; and in the end by emperors. The regal power was abolished (B.C. 508) in consequence of the tyranny and crimes of Tarquinius Superbus and his family; and the consular or democratic form of government then established, continued from that period till the time of Julius Cæsar, who, by making himself perpetual dictator (B.C. 48), usurped the sovereign authority. After him Augustus and a long line of emperors succeeded.

Rome was at first very small, but the daring and martial spirit of its inhabitants, originally either adventurers or outlaws, soon gave it an ascendancy over the petty states by which it was surrounded. They were constantly at war; and almost every war in which they were engaged brought them an accession of territory and power, till in the end they established their dominion over the whole of Italy. Elated with success, the warlike Romans became ambitious of foreign conquests; and the fertile island of Sicily, then the granary of the Carthaginians, was the first territory out of Italy which they became desirous of possessing. This led to the celebrated Punic wars, which terminated in the destruction of Carthage (B.C. 146). Having subdued their powerful and hated rivals, the Carthaginians, the spirit of conquest led the victorious Romans from country to

country, till the whole world became subject to their sway. About the period of the Christian era, the Roman power was at its height, but it soon after began to decline; and in the fifth century (476) the Western empire was entirely extinguished by the Goths, Vandals, and other barbarous nations from the north of Europe. The Eastern empire continued to exist till about the middle of the fifteenth century (1453), when Constantinople was taken by the Turks.

GOths, VANDALS, HUNS, &c.

The BARBAROUS TRIBES which overran and extinguished the Roman empire in the West came not merely from the north of Europe, but also from the central and eastern parts of it; and even from that vast tract of country, called vaguely in ancient times *Scythia*, and afterwards, Tartary and Mongolia.

Amongst the first of these tribes which advanced upon the Roman empire were the *Vandals*, *Suevi*, and *Alans*, who, uniting together, passed through France (then called *Gaul*) and took possession of Spain; the Vandals, of the southern parts of the country; the Suevi, of the west; and the Alans of the north-east (A.D. 407). The Vandals subsequently, upon being conquered by the Goths, passed over into Africa, where they established a powerful kingdom; from which they afterwards made irruptions into Sicily and Italy, and under Genserich, their king, took, and pillaged Rome (A.D. 455). They were subdued, and their kingdom in Africa overturned by Belisarius, the celebrated general of Justinian (A.D. 527).

Next came the warlike and powerful tribes of the *Visigoths* or Western Goths, who, under Alaric, their celebrated king, overran Italy, took and pillaged Rome (A.D. 410); and ultimately established their empire in Spain, from which they expelled, or rendered subject to their rule, the Vandals, Suevi, and Alans. The Gothic kingdom in Spain continued till the invasion and conquest of that country by the Saracens or Moors (A.D. 713).

But the *Huns* were the chief cause of those vast migrations which led to the downfall of the Roman em-

pire. Coming originally from the great central plateau of Asia, they drove before them the Goths, Vandals, Sarmatians, and Germans; who were thus precipitated in vast numbers upon the confines of the Roman empire. Of all those barbarous tribes the Huns were the most formidable and sanguinary. Under Attila, their king, who, from his cruelties and havoc of the human race, was called the "Scourge of God," they ravaged with fire and sword the greater part of Europe. After his death (A.D. 453) his empire was broken up; but his principal followers retained possession of Pannonia, to which they gave the name of *Hungary*.

In the year 476 the *Heruli*, under their king or leader, Odoacer, took possession of Rome and Italy, and thus put an end to the Roman empire in the west (A.D. 476). Odoacer reigned as "king of Italy" for 17 years, when he was slain by Theodoric the celebrated king of the Ostrogoths or Eastern Goths. Theodoric established the kingdom of the Goths in Italy; and, having embraced Christianity, he reigned at Rome with great wisdom and moderation till his death (A.D. 526). In about 50 years after, Justinian by his generals, Belisarius and Narses, recovered Italy from the Goths, and annexed it to the Eastern empire.

But in 571 the greatest part of the north of Italy was seized upon by the *Lombards*, and erected into a kingdom.

THE SARACENS.

In the beginning of the seventh century Mahomet became ambitious of giving what he called a new religion to his countrymen, the Arabs. The book which contains it is called the *Koran* or *Al-Koran*, which he pretended was given him, chapter by chapter, by the angel Gabriel. The magistrates of Mecca, his native city, convinced of his imposture, and suspecting that he had some design upon the government, resolved to arrest him, but he having received information of their intentions, fled to Medina in the year 622. This forms the famous era of the Mahometans, called the *Hegira* or flight, from which they compute their time by lunar months.

At Medina, Mahomet was joined by many proselytes, to whom he gave the name of *Mussulmans*, or faithful men; and, as he had designed from the first to propagate his religion by the sword, he took care to convert his followers into soldiers. To prepare them for the conquests he aimed at, and at the same time to indulge them in their propensity for plunder, for which the Arabs have always been noted, he began by attacking and pillaging the armed caravans so frequent in that country, and next, all the towns and tribes that hesitated to acknowledge his authority; so that, in a short time, he succeeded in making himself, either by force or imposture, master of all Arabia. His successors, who were called *Caliphs*, extended his conquests and religion with astonishing rapidity. In a few years, they overran and established themselves in Palestine, Syria, Mesopotamia, and Persia, on the one hand; and in Egypt, the Barbary States, Spain, and Sicily, on the other.

GREAT DIVISIONS OF HISTORY.

UNIVERSAL History may be divided into—

1. ANCIENT History, which commences with the creation of the world, and terminates with the destruction of the Roman empire, A.D. 476.
2. The History of the MIDDLE AGES, which extends from the destruction of the Roman empire to the discovery of America, A.D. 1492.
3. MODERN History, which extends from the discovery of America (or from the end of the 15th century) to the present time.

ANCIENT History may be subdivided into four periods—The *Antediluvian*; the *Heroic*; the *Historic*, (which begins with the first Olympiad, 776 B.C.) and the *Roman*, (from the fall of Carthage, 146 B.C., to that of Rome, A.D. 476.)

The History of the MIDDLE AGES may be divided into six periods—

1. The foundation of the modern states of Western Europe, A.D. 176—622; when the Saxons invaded Britain, 449; the Visigoths settled in Spain, 507; the Ostrogoths in Italy, 489; and the Franks in France, 481.

2. The Mohammedan period, 622—800.
3. The period of Charlemagne, and the Franco-Germanic empire, 800—936.
4. The DARK AGES, 936—1100.
5. The period of the Crusades, 1096—1273.
6. The revival of the Fine Arts in Italy; the taking of Constantinople, 1453, and the diffusion of learning; the discovery of America, 1492; and the passage round the Cape of Good Hope, 1497.

THE PRINCIPAL MOUNTAINS IN THE WORLD.

[With regard to the elevation of several of the following mountains, the authorities differ. This is not surprising, as, with few exceptions, it is only in Europe that accurate, or indeed, any measurements have been taken.]

ASIA.

Name.	Country.	Height in feet.
Dhawalagiri (Himaleh),	Hindustan,	28,862
Chamalari (Himaleh),	Hindustan,	26,210
Tawahir (Himaleh),	Hindustan,	25,749
Hindoo-Coosh,	North of Cabul,	20,000
Elburz (Caucasus),	Circassia,	18,350
Ararat,	Armenia,	17,700
Ophir,	Sumatra,	13,845
Lebanon (Highest Peak),	Palestine,	11,052
Altai (Highest Peak),	Siberia,	10,000
Sinal,	Arabia,	7,952
Mount Taurus,	Asia Minor,	7,715
Adam's Peak,	Ceylon,	6,650
Mount Ida,	Asia Minor,	5,292

AFRICA.

Hentet (Atlas),	Morocco,	15,000
Geesh Mountains,	Abyssinia,	15,000
Cameroons (Highest Peaks),	Western Africa,	13,000
Peak of Teneriffe,	Canaries,	12,290
Pico Ruivo,	Madeira,	6,000
Table Mountain,	Cape of Good Hope,	3,582
Diana's Peak,	St. Helena,	2,710

EUROPE.

Mont Blanc,	Savoy,	15,668
Mont Rosa,	Switzerland,	15,527
Jungfrau,	Switzerland,	13,730
Schreckhorn,	Switzerland,	13,310
Ortler Spitz,	Tyrol,	13,065
Mulhacen,	Spain,	11,678
Simplon,	Switzerland,	11,542
Maladetta (Pyrenees),	Spain,	11,436
Mont Perdu (Pyrenees),	France,	11,275
St. Bernard,	Switzerland,	11,000
Etna,	Sicily,	10,937
St. Gothard,	Switzerland,	10,605
Ruska (Carpathians),	Hungary,	9,913
Monte Corno (Apennines),	Italy,	9,523
Lomnitz (Carpathians),	Hungary,	8,770
Sneeshatten (Dofrines),	Norway,	8,122
Puy de Sancy (Auvergne),	France,	6,224
Parnassus,	Greece,	5,850
Mezenc (Cevennes),	France,	5,820

PRINCIPAL MOUNTAINS IN THE WORLD.

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WORLD.

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ny measure-

ight in feet.

Name.	Country.	Height in feet.
Mount Pelion,	Greece,	5,200
Hecla,	Iceland,	5,110
Ben Nevis,	Scotland,	4,370
Cairngorm (Grampians),	Scotland,	4,060
Vesuvius,	Italy,	3,970
Snowdon,	Wales,	3,571
Carn Tual (Reeks),	Ireland,	3,410
Ben Lomond,	Scotland,	2,240
Helvellyn (Cumberland),	England,	3,055
Skiddaw (Cumberland),	England,	3,022
Lugnaquilla (Wicklow),	Ireland,	3,000
Slieve Donard (Mourne),	Ireland,	2,660

AMERICA.

Sorata (Andes),	Bolivia,	25,400
Illimani (Andes),	Bolivia,	24,200
Chimborazo (Andes),	Colombia,	21,436
Cayambe (Andes),	Colombia,	19,625
Antisana (Andes),	Colombia,	19,126
Cotopaxi (Andes),	Colombia,	18,867
Mount St. Elias,	North America,	17,863
Popocatepetl,	Mexico,	17,780
Orizaba,	Mexico,	17,390
Pichincha (Andes),	Colombia,	15,931
Mount Fairweather,	North America,	14,736
James' Peak (Rocky Mountains)	North America,	11,500
Blue Mountains,	Jamaica,	7,278
M. Washington (Alleghanias),	United States,	6,650
Mountains of .	Venezuela,	4,500
Saddle Mountains,	Massachusetts,	4,000
Catskill,	New York,	3,800
Green Mountains,	Vermont,	3,500

OCEANIA.

Mouna Roa,	Sandwich Islands,	15,980
Egmont,	New Zealand,	8,150
Blue Mountains,	New South Wales,	6,000
Barren Mountains,	Van Diemen's Land,	5,000

City of Quito, in South America, 9,630 feet.
 Convent of St. Bernard (Alps) 8,615 feet.
 City of Mexico, Mexico, 7,500 feet.
 Lake of Titicaca, Bolivia, 12,795 feet.
 The farm of Antisana, on the Andes, 13,435.

15,000
13,845
11,052
10,000
7,952
7,715
6,650
5,292

15,000
15,000
13,000
12,200
6,000
3,582
2,710

15,668
15,527
13,730
13,310
13,065
11,678
11,542
11,436
11,275
11,000
10,937
10,605
9,913
9,523
8,770
8,122
6,224
5,850
5,820

THE PRINCIPAL RIVERS IN THE WORLD.

[The authorities are no more agreed about the length of rivers, than they are about the height of mountains. Nor is it expected that they should; for the sources of many of them are still unknown. Except for the European rivers the lengths given are, for the most part, mere estimates.]

ASIA.

Name.	Country.	Flow into.	Length in miles.
Yang tsé-kiang,	China,	Yellow Sea,	2,900
Obi and Irtysh,	Siberia,	Arctic Ocean,	2,800
Yenisei,	Siberia,	Arctic Ocean,	2,500
Hoang-ho,	China,	Yellow Sea,	2,400
Lena,	Siberia,	Arctic Ocean,	2,000
Maykiang,	Thibet,	Chinese Sea,	2,000
Saghalien,	Mongolia,	Sea of Ochotsk,	1,900
Euphrates,	Syria,	Persian Gulf,	1,800
Indus,	Hindustan,	Indian Ocean,	1,700
Ganges,	Hindustan,	Bay of Bengal,	1,650
Brahmaputra,	Assam,	Bay of Bengal,	1,600
Oxus or Jihon,	West Tartary,	Sea of Aral,	1,200
Irrawaddy,	Birmah,	Bay of Bengal,	1,100
Sihon or Jaxartes,	West Tartary,	Sea of Aral,	1,000
Ural,	Russia,	Caspian Sea,	900
Tigris,	Turkey in Asia,	Euphrates,	850
Meinam,	Siam,	Gulf of Siam,	850
Godavery,	Hindustan,	Bay of Bengal,	800

AFRICA.

Nile,	Egypt,	Mediterranean,	2,750
Niger,	Nigritia,	Gulf of Guinea,	2,300
Congo or Zaire,	Congo,	Atlantic,	1,300
Gareep or Orange,	South Africa,	Atlantic,	1,000
Zambezi,	Mozambique,	Indian Ocean,	950
Senegal,	Senegambia,	Atlantic,	950
Gambia,	Senegambia,	Atlantic,	700

EUROPE.

Volga,	Russia,	Caspian Sea,	2,040
Danube,	Germany,	Black Sea,	1,800
Dnieper,	Russia,	Black Sea,	1,140
Don,	Russia,	Sea of Azof,	1,040
Rhine,	Germany,	German Ocean,	840
Dwina,	Russia,	White Sea,	750
Dniester,	Russia,	Black Sea,	700
Elbe,	Germany,	German Ocean,	680
Vistula,	Poland,	Baltic Sea,	650
Loire,	France,	Atlantic,	620
Oder,	Prussia,	Baltic Sea,	580
Theiss,	Hungary,	Danube,	570

length of rivers,
it expected that
still unknown.
for the most

	Length in miles.
Sea, .	2,900
cean, .	2,800
cean, .	2,500
Sea, .	2,400
cean, .	2,000
Sea, .	2,000
chotak, .	1,900
Gulf, .	1,800
cean, .	1,700
engal, .	1,650
engal, .	1,600
al, .	1,200
engal, .	1,100
al, .	1,000
Sea, .	900
am, .	850
engal, .	800
cean, .	2,750
inea, .	2,300
al, .	1,300
al, .	1,000
an, .	950
al, .	950
al, .	700

PRINCIPAL RIVERS IN THE WORLD.

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Name.	Country.	Flow into.	Length in miles.
Tagus, . . .	Spain and Portugal .	Atlantic, . . .	560
Rhone, . . .	Switzerland, . . .	Mediterranean, .	460
Guadiana, . . .	Spain, . . .	Gulf of Cadiz, . .	460
Douro, . . .	Spain, . . .	Atlantic, . . .	455
Seine, . . .	France, . . .	English Channel	450
Po, . . .	Italy, . . .	Adriatic, . . .	410
Ebro, . . .	Spain, . . .	Mediterranean, .	400
Garonne, . . .	France, . . .	Bay of Biscay, . .	400
Guadalquivir, . . .	Spain, . . .	Gulf of Cadiz, . .	340
Tornea, . . .	Sweden, . . .	Gulf of Bothnia, .	300
Thames, . . .	England, . . .	North Sea, . . .	210
Shannon, . . .	Ireland, . . .	Atlantic, . . .	200
Tiber, . . .	Italy, . . .	Mediterranean, .	200
Tay, . . .	Scotland, . . .	North Sea, . . .	120

AMERICA.

Mississippi & Missouri, United States, . . .	Gulf of Mexico, . . .	4,000
Amazon or Marañon, Brazil, . . .	Atlantic, . . .	3,350
La Plata and Parana, La Plata and Brazil, . . .	Atlantic, . . .	2,300
St. Lawrence, . . . Canada, . . .	G. of St. Law'nce, . .	2,000
Arkansas, . . . United States, . . .	Mississippi, . . .	2,000
Mackenzie River, . . . British America, . . .	Arctic Ocean, . . .	1,900
Madeira, . . . Peru and Brazil, . . .	Amazon, . . .	1,800
Orinoco, . . . Colombia, . . .	Atlantic, . . .	1,800
Rio del Norte, . . . Mexico, . . .	Gulf of Mexico, . . .	1,500
La Platte, . . . United States, . . .	Mississippi, . . .	1,300
Nelson River, . . . British America, . . .	Hudson's Bay, . . .	1,250
Ohio, . . . United States, . . .	Mississippi, . . .	1,200
Tennessee, . . . United States, . . .	Mississippi, . . .	1,000
Parana, . . . Brazil, . . .	La Plata, . . .	900
Magdalena, . . . Colombia, . . .	Caribbean Sea, . .	800
Susquehanna, . . . United States, . . .	Chesapeake Bay, . .	600
Ottawa, . . . Canada, . . .	St. Lawrence, . . .	500

ESTIMATED AREA IN SQUARE MILES OF THE PRINCIPAL LAKES.

Caspian Sea, 120,000	Winnipeg, . . . 8,000	Wetter, . . . 940
Sea of Aral, 40,000	Erie, . . . 8,000	Dead Sea, . . . 340
Lake Superior, 24,000	Ladoga, . . . 6,330	Geneva, . . . 240
Baikal, . . . 20,000	Ontario, . . . 5,500	Constance, . . . 200
Huron, . . . 19,000	Nicaragua, . . . 4,800	Garda, . . . 180
Michigan, . . . 15,000	Titicaca, . . . 4,000	Maggiore, . . . 150
Tchad, . . . 12,500	Onega, . . . 3,380	Lough Neagh, . . . 100
Slave Lake, 11,800	Wener, . . . 2,135	Loch Lomond, . . . 21
Gt. Bear Lake, 10,300	Dembea, . . . 1,130	Windermere, . . . 7½

QUESTIONS ON THE MAP OF THE WORLD.

What have you before you ? What is a map ? What is a globe ? How much of a globe can you see at once ? How might you see it all at one view ? (By dividing it into two equal parts or *hemispheres*, and by placing them on a table or against a wall with their edges in contact.) Is not a map of the world intended to represent a globe so divided and so placed ? In looking at a globe or map, where is the observer supposed to be ? What does the term *Geography* mean ? How is the *earth* divided ? What parts of the map before you represent *land* ? Trace the parts which represent *water*. Is there more water than land upon the surface of the earth ? How much more do you think ? What do you mean by *two-thirds* ? Two-thirds of a shilling are ? Of a yard ? Of a foot ? What is the *Equator* ? In what direction does it run ? How does it divide the earth ? Why are they called *hemispheres* ? Why *northern* and *southern* ? The measure of the earth from the *equator* to the *poles* is called ? The measure of the earth *east* and *west* is called ? In what direction do the *parallels* run ? In what the *meridians* ? Is there more land north of the equator than to the south of it ? How much more do you think ? How many great divisions of *land* are there upon the earth's surface ? How many of *water* ? Name and point out the five great divisions of land. Name and trace with the pointer the five great divisions of water. Which of the great divisions of land are in the northern hemisphere or north of the equator ? How are the others situated with regard to the equator ? Which of the oceans, or great divisions of water, are in both hemispheres ? Which is confined to the northern, and which to the southern hemisphere ? What is a *continent* ? What is an *ocean* ? Name the continents in the order of their size. Name the oceans in like manner. Europe, Asia, and Africa, are sometimes called ? Why is America called the New World ? Oceania comprehends ? What is meant by the term *Australia* ? What by *Polynesia* ? How is Europe bounded ? How the other great divisions ? Point out Australia, and the principal islands of Polynesia ? Which of the continents, or great divisions of land, are connected ? Are oceans, or great divisions of water, connected with each other ? The Pacific extends from ? The Atlantic extends from ? The Indian Ocean lies between ? The Arctic Ocean surrounds ? The Antarctic ? Are there, or could there be, any natural or definite boundaries between these oceans ? What is a *sea* ? Name, and point out the seas connected with the Atlantic on the *east* side ? On the *west* ? The seas connected with the Indian and Arctic Oceans ? Why is there no part of the Antarctic Ocean called a sea ?

[For additional questions on the MAP OF THE WORLD, &c., the teacher can refer to the Author's larger work, GEOGRAPHY GENERALIZED.]

Geographical Pronouncing Vocabulary.

DISCREPANCIES in the pronunciation of geographical names are sources of difficulty not only to pupils but to teachers. Nor is this surprising: in our own language there are many words of difficult and disputed pronunciation; we should not expect, therefore, any thing like uniformity in the pronunciation of the names of foreign countries and places.

It is obvious that no general rules can be given for the pronunciation of foreign words. The following observations will, however, be found of use to the learner.

In foreign words the vowel *i* should be sounded *ee*; as in *Mobile* (*Mobeel*), *St. Augustine*, *Balize*, *Martinique*, *Berbice*, *Brazil*, &c.

The vowels *ei* and *ie* are also usually pronounced like *ee*; as in *Niemen*, *Tangier*, *Dnieper*, *Dniester*, &c.

The diphthong *ou* is, generally speaking, sounded like *oo*; as in *Toulouse*, *Mourzouk*.

The vowel *u* before *a* is often pronounced like *wa*; as in *Guayaquil* (*Gwa-a-keel*), *Guatemala* (*Gwa-ti-ma-la*)*.

Except in *French* and *Spanish* words *ch* is usually pronounced like *k*; as in *Munich*, *Zurich*, *Cherson*, *Mocha*, *Chimborazo*, &c. But in *French* words *ch* is pronounced like *sh*; as in *Champagne*, *Cherbourg*, *Chalons*, &c.; and in *Spanish* words *ch* is pronounced like *ch* in *church*.

In *German* words *sch* is usually pronounced like *sh*, as in *Mecklenburgh*, *Schwerin*, *Curischehaff*; *w* like *v*, except in a few cases; and *v*, at the beginning or end of a word, like *f*.

In *French* words *au* and *eau* are pronounced like *o*: as in *Hainault* (*Hai-no*), *Bordeaux* (*Bor-dó*).

In *French*, the consonants *s*, *t*, *d*, *x*, are not pronounced when ending a word. But *Paris*, *Brest*, *Rheims*, *Arras*, and a few others, are pronounced like English words.

* Compare the pronunciation of *u* before *a* in our words, *assuage*, *equal*, *persuade*, *language*, &c.

The consonants *gn* in French and Italian words are pronounced something like the first *n* in opinion; as in *Avignon*.

In *Italian* words *ce* and *ci* are pronounced like *sh*—or rather like *ch* in our word *chin*; *ch* like *k*; as in *Civita Vecchia* (*Cheevita Vekkia*); and *s*, or *ss*, like *ts*, or *ds*.

In the names of places in India, and in the East generally, the accent is usually on the last syllable; as in *Hindustan'*, *Affghanistan'*, *Hyderabad'*, *Seringapatam'*, *Serampore'*, *Ispahan'*, *Teheran'*.

When the learner is in doubt about the pronunciation of a foreign word, the best way is to pronounce it as if it were English.*

As in the following list of words the letters have the usual English sounds, their pronunciation may be acquired by attending to the *accent*, and by keeping in mind that the letters in *Italian* are silent or not pronounced; and that this mark (—) denotes a long, and this (·) a short sound or syllable. Also, that *c* with a *cedilla* under it (thus *ç*) is pronounced like *s*, as in *Ivica*.

Abbeyleix (-leese).	An-go'-la.
Abbeville (ab'veel).	Angouleme (awn-goo-laim').
Abergavenny (ab-cə-gain'-y).	An'-holt.
Aff-ghan-i-stan'.	Anjou (awn-zhoo').
Aïme (ain).	An-nap'-ô-lis.
Aix-la-Chapelle (aiz-la-shapel').	Anspach (-ak).
Ajaccio (a-ya-tcho').	Antigua (an-tee'-ga)
Al-giers (âl-geers').	An-ti-pa'-ros.
Al-go'-a Bay.	A-ra-can'.
Al'-i-cant.	Ar-â-rat.
Al-la-ha-had'.	Archangel (ark-).
Al'-le-gia-ny.	Ar-chi-pe'l'-â-go (ark-).
Al'-lô-a.	Arequipa (ar-e-kee-pa).
Alnwick (an'-ick).	Ar-gyll' (g hard).
Alsac'e (al-sae').	Ar-kan'-sas.
Al'-tô-na.	Ar-magh'(-mah').
An-co'-na.	Ar-râ-gon.
An-da-lú-si-a.	Ar'ras.
An-dâ-man.	Artois (art-waw').

* In English words the tendency of the *accent* is to the *root*, and not to the termination. Hence, as a general rule, the accent on English words is usually on the first syllable; but the exceptions are numerous. See "Principles of Pronunciation" in the Author's "Spelling-Book Superseded."

ords are
n; as in

e sh—or
n Òvita
or de.
ast: gen-
; as in
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- Ar-ùndel.
 Ash-an-tée.
 As-phal-ti'-tes.
 As-trà-bad'.
 As-trà-can'.
 Aubigny (o-been-yeé).
 Auch (osh).
 Augsburg (os'-burg).
 Aurillac (o-reel'-yas).
 Auxerre (o-zair').
 Auvergne (o-vairn').
 Avranches (av-ranah').
 Avignon (ah-veen-yong').
 Aylesbury (ails'-ber-ry).
 Azov (a-zov').
 Azores (a-zo'rs).
 Badajoz (bad-a-hos').
 Bagdad (bag-dat.).
 Ba-ha'-mas.
 Ba-hi'-a.
 Balize (ba-lees').
 Ballina (ba-li-na').
 Balkh (balk).
 Baltie (bawl'-tik).
 Banagher (ban'a'-her).
 Bar-ba'-does.
 Bar-bu'-da.
 Basle (bahl).
 Bas-só-ra.
 Beaumaris (bo-ma'-ris).
 Beauvais (bo-vay').
 Beira (be-ee'-ra).
 Benares (ben-airz').
 Ben-coo'-len.
 Be-nin'.
 Berbice (ber-beéce).
 Ber-mu'-das.
 Berwick (ber'-rick).
 Besançon (-zan'-song).
 Bil-bo'-a.
 Bojador (bo-ya-dor').
 Blois (bloaw).
 Bois-le-Duc (boaw-le-dook).
 Bok-ha'-ra.
 Bologna (bo-lo'-nya).
 Bo-ni-fa'-ci-o (-ches-o).
 Boôtes (bo-o'-tes).
 Bordeaux (bur-do').
 Bornou (bor-noo').
 Bos'-phor-us.
 Bouillon (boo-ee-yong).
 Boulogne (boo-lo'ne).
 Bourbonnois (boor-bon'-ay).
 Bourges (boorah).
 Bra-bant'.
 Brazil (bra-zeel').
 Bretagne (bre-tang').
 Bruges (brooxh).
 Bu'-châr-est (-kar-).
 Bu'-é-nos Ay-res.
 Bury St. Edmonds (ber-ry).
 Cabul (ca-bool').
 Caen (kawng).
 Caer-mar'-then (car-).
 Caer-nar'-von (car-).
 Cagliari (cal'-ya-ree).
 Cal-a-bar'.
 Calais (cal'-lis).
 Cal-la'-o.
 Can-da-har'.
 Can-o'-pus.
 Canterbury (-berry).
 Cautyre' (-tire).
 Cape Bret'-on.
 Ca-rac'-cas.
 Carlsruhe (carls-roo'-hay).
 Car tha-ge'-na.
 Castile (cas-teel').
 Cau'-câ-sus.
 Cay-en'-ne.
 Cel'-ê-bes.
 Cerigo (ce-ree'-go).
 Ceylon (sai-lon').
 Chalons (sha'-long).
 Chambray (sham-ber'-ry).
 Champagne (sham-pang').
 Champlain (sham-plain').
 Cheltenham (chelt'-nam).
 Cherbourg (sher'-boorg).
 Cherson (ker'-son).
 Cheviot (cheev'-yot).
 Chi-a-ven'-na (kee-).
 Chilli (chee'-lee).
 Chim-bo-raz'-o (ch hard).
 Chuquisaca (choo-kee-).
 Chusan (choo'-san).
 Cirencester (ser'-ence-ter).
 Civita Vecchia (chee'-vi-ta
 vek'-i-a).
 Cologne (co-lo'ne).
 Cognac (cône-yäck).
 Com'-û-rin.

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Coquet (cok'-et).	Genoa (jen'-ō-a).
Cordilleras (-ye'-ras).	Ghent (ghent or gawng).
Cor-do-vá.	Gloucester (glos-ter).
Co-re'-a.	Gotha (go'-ta).
Cowes (kowz).	Gran'-a-da.
Cra'-cow.	Green-wich.†
Cre-mo'-na.	Gron'-in-gen.
Cri-me'-a.	Guadaloupe (gad-a-loop').
Croix, St. (croaw).	Guardafui (gar-da-swee').
Crom'-är-ty.	Guatemala (gwa-ti-ma'-la).
Cul-lo'-den.	Guayaquil (gwa-a-keel').
Cuença (-sa).	Haerlem (har'lem).
Curacoa (coo-ra-so').	Hague (haig).
Curische-haff (koo-ish-haf').*	Hainault (hay-no').
Da'-ri-en (day'-).	Haiti (hay-tee').
Dauphine' (do-fee-nay').	Han'-ō-ver.
Del-a-go'-a Bay.	Har'-wich.
Delhi (del-hee).	Ha-van'-nah.
Deux Ponts (deu-póng).	Havre-de-grace (-gras').
Deptford (det'ford).	Heb'-ri-des.
Detroit (de-traw').	He-le'-na.
Dieppe (dee-ep').	Hel-i-gö-land'.
Di-ar-be'-kir.	Helvoetsluis (hel'-vet-slooz).
Dijon (dee-zhong).	He-rat'.
Dnieper (nee'-per).	Herault (he-ro').
Dniester (nees'ter).	Her-cu-la'-ne-um.
Doura (doora).	Hesse-Cas-sel (hess').
Douay (doo'-ay).	Hin-do-stan'.
Drogheda (draw'-e-da.).	His-pan-i-o'-la.
Durazzo (door-at'-zo).	Holstein (hol-stin').
El'-gin (g hard).	Hon-du'-ras.
Esquimaux (es-ke-mo').	Hu'-ron.
Es-se-qui'-bo (-kee'-).	Hue (hu'-ē).
Es-tre-ma-du'ra.	Hy-dra-bad'.
Evesham (ee'-sham).	I'-colm-kill.
Eyder (i'-der).	Illinois (eel-e-noise).
Falmouth (fal'-muth).†	In-ver-a'-ry.
Fermanagh (-man'-a).	Ips'-wich.
Fer-rol'.	Irak-Arābi (-bee).
Foix (fwa).	Irkutsk (ir'-kootsk).
Frieschehaff (freeash'-haf').	Is-pa-han'.
Ga-la-pa'gos.	Jed'-burgh (-burro).
Gal-lip'-ō-li.	Kamts-chat'-ka (-kat-).
Ga-ron'ne.	Kes'-wick.

* Curische-haff, that is, the *haven* of *Courland*.

† The termination *mouth* in English towns is pronounced *muth*; as in *Plymouth*, *Portsmouth*, &c.

‡ In the termination *wick* and *wich* in English, the *w* is silent, as in *Warwick*, *Greenwich*, &c.

- Kil-la-loe (-loo').
 Lab-ra-dor'.
 La-do'-ga.
 La-hore'.
 Lan'-ark.
 Launceston (lans'-ton).
 Lausanne (lo-zann').
 Lay'bach (-bâc).
 Leghorn (leg'-orn).
 Leicester (les'-ter).
 Leinster (lin'-ster).
 Leipsic (lip'-sig).
 Leitrim (lee'-trim).
 Leominster (lems'-ter).
 Ler'-wick.
 Le-vant'.
 Liege (lee-aije).
 Lima (lee'-ma).
 Limoges (lee-mozh).
 Lincoln (lin'-cun).
 Lisle (leel).
 Lo-an-go.
 Loire (lwar).
 Lof'-fo'-den.
 Loo-Choo' or Leoo-Keoo.
 L'Orient (lo'ri-awng').
 Louvain (loo-vain').
 Lu-cay'-a.
 Lucca (look'ka).
 Lyons (lee-ong or ly'-ons).
 Lyonnois (lee-on-nay').
 Macao (ma-kou').
 Ma-dras'.
 Ma-drid'.
 Mæstricht (maze'-trik).
 Mag-da-le'-na.
 Mag'-de-burg.
 Maggiore (mad-jee-o'-re).
 Mal-a-bar'.
 Ma-lac'-ca.
 Mal'-a-ga.
 Malines (maleen).
 Manheim (man'-hime).
 Ma-ra-cay-bo.
 Mar-ga-ri'-ta (-ree'-).
 Marino (ma-ree'-no).
 Mar'-mô-ra.
 Mar-que'-sas (-kee'-).
 Marseilles (mar-sailz').
 Martinico (mar-ti-nee'-co).
 Ma'-ry'-bor-ough.
 Massa-chu-setts (-tshoo-).
 Mat'a-pan.
 Meaux (mo).
 Medina (me-dee'-na).
 Messina (mes-see'-na).
 Meiz.
 Mi-a'-co.
 Michigan (mitch'-i-gan).
 Mil'-an.
 Min-da-na'-o.
 Mir-a-mi-chi' (-shee').
 Mo-bile (-beel).
 Mocha (mo'-ka).
 Mod'-ê-na.
 Mo'-ga-dore.
 Mon-te'-go Bay.
 Montpellier (mong-pel-yay').
 Mont-ser-rat'.
 Mont Blanc (mong-blawn').
 Mo-re'-a.
 Morecambe Bay (more'-cam).
 Mor-oc'-co.
 Mourzouk (moor-zook').
 Mo-zam-bique (-bee'k).
 Munich (mu'nik).
 Naas (nais).
 Namur (na-moor').
 Nan-kin'.
 Nantes (nawn't).
 Nap'-ô-li di Romania.
 Nar-bo'nné.
 Na-va-ri'-no (-ree'-).
 Navarre (na-var').
 Neagh (na'ay).
 Neufchatel (noo-sha-tel').
 Ni-ag'-a-ra.
 Nice (nees).
 Nic'-o-bar.
 Nieman (nee'-man).
 Niger (ni'jer).
 Nimeguen (g hard).
 Nismes (neem).
 Nor-wich.
 Nov'-o-go-rod.
 O'-â-sis.
 O-ce-an'-i-ga.
 O-des'-sa.
 O-hi'-o.
 Oleron (o-ler-ong').
 O'-magh.
 Omer, St. (sawn't o'-mair).
 O-ne'-ga.
 Or-i-no'-eo.

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Orleans (or-leang' or or'-lee-ans).	Sal-va-dor'.
Otaheite (o-ta-heet').	Sand'-wich.
Oude (ood).	Santa-Fe' (-fay).
Ouse (ooz).	Santa-Fe de Bo-go'-ta.
O-vi-e'-do.	San-ti-a'-go.
O-why-hee'.	Schaffhausen (shaf-how'-sen).
Overysel (-is-el).	Scheldt (skeld or sheld).
Pal-my'-ra.	Schwerin (shwe'-rin).
Pam-pe-lu'-na.	Schumla (shum'-la).
Pan-am'a.	Scu-ta'-ri.
Par'-a-guay.	Seine (sayne).
Pa-ra-mar'-i-bo.	Sen-na'-ar.
Pays de Vaud (pay'-ee-de-vo).	Sen'-e-gal.
Perpignan (per-peen'-yang).	Ser-in'-ga-pa-tam'.
Pe-kin'.	Set-u-val' or St. Ubes.
Pen-sa-co'-la.	Sevres (sairv).
Piacenza (pe-a-chen'-za).	Se-vill'e.
Pictou (pic-too').	Shrewsbury (shroz'-ber-ry).
Piedmont (peed'-mong).	Si-am'.
Pillau (peel-lo').	Si-am-pa.
Pisa (pee'-sa).	Si-er'-ra Le-o'-ne.
Poitiers (pwa-teers').	Si-er'-ra Mo-re'-na.
Poitou (pwa-too').	Sin-ca-po're.
Pon-di-cher-ry (-sher'-).	So-co'-tra.
Port-au-Prince (port'-o-prawngae').	So-fa'-la.
Porto Rico (ree'-co).	Southwark (suth'-ark).
Po-to'-si.	Squillace (squil-la'-che).
Presteign (pres'-teen).	Stamboul (-bool).
Province (pro-vawngae').	Stock'-holm.
Pu'-lo Pe'-nang.	Stranraer (-rar').
Puy-de-Dome (-pu'-ee).	St. Cloud (cloo).
Pyr-e-nees'.	St. Croix (cro'-aw').
Quito (kee'-to).	St. Jago (i-a'-go).
Ra-gu'-sa.	St. Roque (roke).
Raleigh (ral'-y).	Strom-bo'-li.
Reading (red'-ding).	Su-ma'-tra.
Reggio (red'-jee-o).	Su-rat'.
Rennes (ren).	Tangier (tan-jeer').
Rheims (reems).	Taunton (tan'-ton).
Rio Janeiro (ree'-o ja-nee'-ro).	Tau'-ri-da.
Rochelle (ro-shel').	Ta-la-ve'-ra.
Romagna (ro-mang'-a).	Ta-ren'-to.
Rousillon (roo-seel'-yong).	Te-he-ran'.
Rouen (roo-awng').	Ten-e-riff'.
Rovigno (-veeng'-o).	Ter'-ra del Fu'-e-go.
Sack-a-too'.	Ter-cei'-ra.
Sa-ga'-li-en.	Tewkesbury (-berry).
Sa-ha'-ra.	Thame (temz).
Sa-mar-cand'.	Theiss (tees).
Salisbury (salz'-ber-ry).	Ticino (tee-chee'-no).
Sal-o-ni'-ca.	Ti-ti-ca'-ca.
	Tiv'-o-li.

To-ba'-go.
 To-kay.
 To-le'-do.
 Tonquin (ton-keen').
 Ton'-ga-ta-boo'.
 Tor'-né-a.
 Tor-to'-la.
 Tours (toor).
 Toulon (too-lon').
 Toulouse (too-looz').
 Tra-fal'-gar.
 Tran-que-bar'.
 Tre-vi'-ro (-vee-).
 Trieste (tree-est).
 Trin'-com-à-leé.
 Trin-i-dad'.
 Trip'-ô-li. †
 Tri-po-liz'-za (-lit'-za).
 Troyes (troaw).

Tu-rin'.
 Uist (wist).
 U'-le-a.
 Utrecht (u'-trek).
 Valais (va-lay').
 Val-pa-rai'-so.
 Val-la-do-lid'.
 Vaud (vo).
 Vendee (vawng'-day).
 Ve-ne-zu-e'-la.
 Vosges (vozh).
 Wardhus (ward-hoos).
 War'-wick.
 Yar-kand'.
 Yar'-mouth (-muth).
 Youghal (yaw'-hal).
 Ypres (ee'-pray).
 Yu-ca-tan'.
 Zurich (zu'-rik).

HISTORICAL EVENTS AND GEOGRAPHICAL DISCOVERIES.

[The Jews reckon time from the Creation; the Greeks computed from the Institution of the Olympic Games; the Romans from the Building of Rome; the Christians calculate from the Christian era, backward to the Creation, and forward to the present period; and the Mahometans, from the Hegira, or Flight of Mahomet.]

	Before the Christian Era.
The Creation of the World, : : : :	4004
The Deluge, : : : :	2348
Babel built,—Confusion of languages, and dispersion of man-kind, : : : :	2247
Babylon and Nineveh built, : : : :	2217
Ninus, by uniting Babylon and Nineveh, lays the foundation of the first Assyrian empire, : : : :	2059
The Calling of Abraham, : : : :	1921
Kingdom of Argos founded by Inachus, : : : :	1856
Cecrops leads a colony from Egypt into Greece, and founds the kingdom of Athens, : : : :	1556
Troy founded by Scamander, : : : :	1546
Kingdom of Lacedæmon founded by Lelex, : : : :	1516
Thebes built by Cadmus the Phœnician, who introduced letters into Greece, : : : :	1493
Moses conducts the Israelites out of Egypt, : : : :	1491
The first Olympic Games instituted, : : : :	1453
The Israelites led into Canaan by Joshua, : : : :	1451
Minos reigns in Crete, and gives laws to the Cretans, : : : :	1406
Supposed era of the Argonautic expedition, : : : :	1281
Tyre built by the Sidonians, : : : :	1252
Siege of Troy, : : : :	1193
David, king of Israel, : : : :	1055
The Tyrians, a commercial people, : : : :	1050
Completion and dedication of Solomon's Temple, : : : :	1004
The poets Homer and Hesiod flourished about : : : :	907
The Phœnicians trade with Spain, : : : :	900
Homer's Poems brought from Asia into Greece, : : : :	886
Lycurgus legislated for Sparta, : : : :	884
Carthage founded or enlarged by Dido, : : : :	869
The first Assyrian empire destroyed in the reign of Sardanapalus, by Belesis, governor of Babylon, and Arbaces, governor of Media, who divided the empire between them, : : : :	826
The first Olympiad, or era of the Olympiads, from which the Greeks computed time, : : : :	776
Rome founded by Romulus, : : : :	753

	Before the Christian Era.
The accession of Nabonassar to the throne of Babylon, called the era of Nabonassar,	747
Salmanazar, king of Assyria, destroys the kingdom of Israel, and carries the ten tribes into captivity,	721
The erection of Media into a monarchy by Dejoces,	780
The publication of Draco's Laws at Athens,	623
Solon legislates for the Athenians,	594
Nebuchadnezzar, king of Babylon, takes Jerusalem, and carries the Jews into captivity,	588
Croesus, king of Lydia, defeated by Cyrus,	548
Pythagoras flourished,	540
Babylon taken, and the Assyrian empire overthrown by Cyrus, who founded the empire of the Medes and Persians,	538
The second Temple completed by Ezra, &c.	515
The Tarquins expelled from Rome and monarchy abolished,	508
Britain known to the Phœnicians,	500
War between the Greeks and Persians,	490
Creation of the Decemviri at Rome,	451
Herodotus travels in Egypt, Italy, and Greece,	450
Pericles in high power at Athens,	436
Malachi, the last of the Prophets,	430
Retreat of the 10,000 Greeks under Xenophon from Babylon to the Euxine,	401
Death of Socrates,	397
Rome taken by the Gauls,	389
Battle of Mantinea, and death of Epaminondas,	362
Alexander the Great born at Pella,	356
Pytheas of Marseilles said to have visited Britain and Thule (Shetland or Iceland)	350
Alexander overthrows the Persian empire,	330
Death of Alexander at Babylon, and his empire divided among his generals,	324
Translation of the Septuagint under Ptolemy Philadelphus, who caused the Hebrew Scriptures to be translated into Greek by seventy-two Levites,	284
The first Punic war,	264
Saguntum is taken by Hannibal, which occasions the second Punic war,	219
Third Punic war, and destruction of Carthage,	146
Greece becomes a Roman Province,	146
Civil war begins between Marius and Sylla,	88
Britain invaded by Julius Cæsar,	55
Cæsar defeats Pompey at Pharsalia, and is proclaimed Dictator,	48
Cæsar assassinated in the senate-house,	44
Battle of Actium—Octavius emperor,	31
OUR SAVIOUR born four years before the vulgar era.	
Augustus dies, and Tiberius succeeds him,	Anno Domini. 14
Crucifixion of our Saviour,	29
Conversion of the Apostle Paul,	32
Expedition of Claudius to Britain,	43

	Anno Domini.
First persecution of the Christians under Nero, :	64
Destruction of Jerusalem by Titus, :	70
Herculaneum and Pompeii overwhelmed by an eruption of Mount Vesuvius, :	79
Britain discovered to be an island by Agricola, :	83
Persecution of the Christians under Domitian, :	95
Third persecution of the Christians under Trajan, :	107
Renewed persecutions of the Christians under Marcus Aurelius and Severus, :	200
Tenth and last persecution of the Christians, which continued for ten years, :	302
Constantine tolerates and favours the Christians, :	313
The seat of empire transferred to Constantinople, :	328
Theodosius the Great dies, having left the Eastern empire to his son Arcadius, and the Western to Honorius, :	395
Alaric, king of the Goths, takes and plunders Rome, :	410
The Romans finally leave Britain, :	430
Attila, king of the Huns, ravages Europe, :	447
The Saxons, under Hengist and Horsa, arrive in Britain, :	449
Rome taken by Genseric, king of the Vandals, :	455
Augustulus Romulus, last emperor of the West, :	475
Rome taken by Odoacer, king of the Heruli, and the Western empire extinguished, :	476
Clovis, king of the Franks, overthrows the kingdom of the Visigoths in Gaul, and lays the foundation of the French monarchy, :	508
Arthur, prince of the Britons, :	508
Birth of Mahomet, :	571
St. Augustine introduced Christianity into England, :	597
Hegira, or Flight of Mahomet, :	622
The Saracens conquer Syria, Persia, Egypt, and Northern Africa, between :	633 and 709
The Britons driven into Wales and Cornwall by the Saxons, :	685
The Saracens conquer Spain, :	713
Charles Martel defeats the Saracens near Tours, :	732
Pepin, the Short, usurps the throne of France, and commences the Carolingian dynasty, :	752
Charlemagne succeeds his father Pepin, :	768
The Northmen or Danes first land in England, :	787
Charlemagne crowned Emperor of the West, :	800
Egbert unites the kingdoms of the Saxon Heptarchy, and is first king of England, :	827
Iceland colonized by the Norwegians, :	871
Alfred the Great expels the Danes from England, :	878
Death of Alfred, :	901
The Normans or Northmen establish themselves in France (in Normandy) :	912
Otho the Great joins Italy with Germany, and renews the imperial dignity, :	961
Greenland discovered by the Icelanders, :	983
Hugh Capet begins the third race of French kings, :	987

	Anno Domini.
North America visited by the Greenlanders,	1001
Canute the Great, king of Denmark, ascends the throne of England,	1014
The Danes expelled from England,	1042
The Normans expel the Saracens from Italy,	1058
The Norman Conquest, and William the Conqueror,	1066
Commencement of the Crusades,	1095
Second Crusade,	1146
Magna Charta signed by King John,	1215
Astronomy and Geography introduced into Europe by the Moors,	1220
Jenghis Khan overruns Asia,	1227
The last Crusade under Saint Louis (Louis IV.) king of France, who died before Tunis,	1270
The Moguls subdue the whole of China,	1279
Marco Polo, a Venetian, travelled in Asia from	1278 to 1295
Mariner's Compass invented,	1302
Invention of fire-arms,	1340
Madeira discovered by an Englishman,	1344
The Canary Islands discovered by the Spaniards,	1345
Tamerlane begins to reign,	1358
The coast of Guinea visited by the French,	1364
The Portuguese commence a course of discovery along the western coast of Africa,	1400
Visit Madeira, 1419; double Cape Bojador, 1434; discover the river Senegal, 1440; Cape Verd, 1446; Cape Verd Islands, 1449; the Cape of Storms (now Cape of Good Hope),	1486
The Turks before Vienna,	1429
Invention of the art of Printing,	1440
Constantinople taken by the Turks, under Mahomet II., and the extinction of the Eastern Empire,	1453
Printing first introduced into England by W. Caxton,	1471
Granada taken, and the Moorish dominion in Spain terminated,	1491
America discovered by Columbus,	1492
Newfoundland discovered by Cabot,	1497
The Cape of Good Hope doubled by Vasco de Gama,	1497
Vasco de Gama discovers Mozambique, and reaches the coast of India,	1498
The continent of America reached by Columbus,	1498
The Moors expelled from Castile,	1499
Brazil discovered by the Portuguese, 1500; Labrador, 1501; Island of St. Helena, 1502; Madagascar and Ceylon, 1506; Isle of Ascension and Sumatra, 1508; Moluccas and Sunda Isles, 1511; Maldives, 1512; Borneo and Java, 1513; Rio de la Plata, 1516; China and Bengal first reached by sea,	1517
Canada visited by the French,	1508
The foundation of the Portuguese power laid in Asia by the capture of Goa,	1510
Peru discovered by the Spaniards,	1515
Mexico discovered by the Spaniards,	1518
Magellan, the first circumnavigator, commences his voyage of discovery,	1518

	Anno Domini.
discovers Tierra del Fuego, 1520; passes into the Pacific Ocean, and in his voyage homewards discovers the Ladrone and Philippine Islands in 1521, where he was killed, . . .	1521
Florida discovered by the French, . . .	1521
Cortez completes the conquest of Mexico, . . .	1521
New Holland discovered by the Portuguese, . . .	1527
New Guinea discovered by the Spaniards, . . .	1527
First voyage of an English ship to Guinea, . . .	1530
California discovered by Cortez, . . .	1535
Two English ships despatched in search of the North-west Passage, . . .	1536
Chili discovered, . . .	1537
First voyage to India by an English ship, . . .	1541
Copernicus died, . . .	1542
Japan discovered by the Portuguese, . . .	1543
Orange trees brought from China to Portugal, . . .	1547
Telescopes invented, . . .	1549
Spitzbergen, the White Sea, and Nova Zembla, discovered by the English, . . .	1553
Cyprus taken from the Venetians by the Turks, . . .	1571
Three voyages by Frobisher in search of the North-west Passage—Frobisher's Strait discovered, and Greenland explored, . . .	1576, 1577, 1578
Drake, the first English circumnavigator, . . .	1580
Virginia discovered by Sir Walter Raleigh, . . .	1584
Davis' Strait discovered by Davis, an English navigator, . . .	1587
Destruction of the Spanish Armada, . . .	1588
The House of Bourbon ascended the throne of France (Henry IV.) . . .	1589
Falkland Islands discovered by Hawkins, . . .	1595
The Marquesas discovered by the Spaniards, . . .	1595
The Dutch begin to trade with India, and establish factories at Java, . . .	1595
The first English trading expedition to the East Indies, . . .	1596
The English East India Company established, . . .	1599
Accession of James I. of England and VI. of Scotland, . . .	1603
Hudson's Bay discovered by Hudson, . . .	1607
First permanent British settlement in America, James' Town, Virginia, founded, . . .	1607
Quebec founded by the French, . . .	1608
The Moors expelled from Spain, . . .	1609
The Great Mogul grants permission to the English East India Company to establish factories in his dominions, . . .	1612
Strait of Le Maire discovered by the Dutch, . . .	1615
Shakspeare died, . . .	1616
Cape Horn doubled, and Van Dieman's Land discovered, . . .	1616
Baffin's Bay discovered by the English, . . .	1616
The Russians discover the north of Asia to be bounded by the Frozen-Ocean, . . .	1636
The Portuguese expelled from Japan, . . .	1639
The Dutch obtain possession of most of the Portuguese settlements in India, about . . .	1640

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	Anno Domini.
New Zealand discovered by Tasman, a Dutch navigator,	1642
A settlement at Madras made by the English,	1643
Isle of Bourbon occupied by the French,	1654
Jamaica taken from the Spaniards by the English,	1655
The island of Bombay ceded to England by the Portuguese,	1662
Great plague in London,	1665
Tea first imported into England,	1666
The great fire in London,	1666
The Dutch take Surinam,	1667
The Danes seize upon St. Thomas's,	1671
Louisiana discovered by the French,	1673
The Revolution,	1688
Kamschatka discovered by a Cossack chief,	1690
New Britain discovered by Dampier,	1699
Legislative union between England and Scotland completed,	1707
Northern war from	1700 till 1721
Charles XII. defeated by Peter the Great at Poltowa,	1709
Prussia erected into a kingdom,	1701
War of the succession in Spain till	1714
Capture of Gibraltar by the English,	1704
Peter the Great takes the title of Emperor all the Russias,	1721
Death of Newton (born 1642),	1725
War of the Austrian succession till	1748
The Kurile Isles occupied by the Russians,	1711
Accession of George, Elector of Hanover, to the British throne,	1714
Behring's Strait explored, and Kamschatka found by Behring	1740
to be a peninsula,	1741
Aleutian Isles discovered by Behring,	1744
Anson's voyage round the world commences	1744
Cape Horn, 1741; returns to England,	1752
New Style adopted in Britain,	1763
Peace of Paris—France cedes to England Canada, Cape Breton, St. Vincent, St. Domingo, Tobago, and the coast of Senegal—Spain cedes Florida,	1764 to 1766
Commodore Byron's voyage round the world,	1766 to 1769
Wallis and Carteret's voyage; Otaheite discovered,	1770
Cook's first voyage 1768 to 1771; reaches Otaheite, 1769; discovers Botany Bay,	1768 to 1773
Bruce's travels in Abyssinia from	1771
Hearne reaches the mouth of the Coppermine River,	1772
Kerguelen's Land discovered by Kerguelen in his voyage round the world,	1772
First dismemberment of Poland,	1774
Cook's second voyage for the discovery of the Southern Continent, 1772 to 1775; New Caledonia discovered	1773
Phipp's voyage towards the North Pole,	1775
Hostilities begin in America between the English and their Colonies,	1778
Cook's third voyage, 1776 to 1780; Sandwich Islands discovered, and the north-west coast of America explored to Icy Cape, 1778; Cook killed at Owhyhee,	1779

Independence of America acknowledged, and peace made,	Anno Domini, 1783
La Perouse sailed from France on a voyage of discovery,	1785
last heard of from Botany Bay, 1788; ascertained in 1826	
to have been shipwrecked on one of the New Hebrides,	
First English settlement in New Holland, at Botany Bay,	1788
Revolution in France,	1789
Captain Bligh set adrift in an open boat by his crew, in the	
South Sea, 1789; reached England, 1790; Pitcairn's Is-	
land colonized by the mutineers,	1790
Mackenzie reaches the Arctic Sea, in latitude 69°	1793
Vancouver's voyage, in which he surveyed the western coast of	
America,	1791 to 1795
D'Entrecasteaux despatched in search of La Perouse, but with-	
out success,	1791
The eastern coast of China explored by the ships attached to	
Lord Macartney's embassy,	1792 to 1797
Mungo Park's first travels in Africa,	1795 to 1797
Napoleon made First Consul,	1799
Legislative union between Great Britain and Ireland,	1800
Humboldt and Bonpland's travels in America,	1799 to 1804
Napoleon declared Emperor of France,	1804
Abolition of the slave trade,	1806
Mungo Park's second journey; killed at Boussa on the Niger,	1805
Battle of Trafalgar, and death of Nelson,	1805
Burckhardt's travels in Egypt, Nubia, and Arabia,	1800 to 1815
Algiers bombarded by the fleet under Lord Exmouth—the cap-	
tives set free,	1816
Kotzebue's voyage to the South Sea and Behring's Strait,	
	1815 to 1818
Travels of Belzoni in Egypt and Africa from	1815 to 1819
Voyage of Buchan to Spitzbergen, in search of a North Polar	
passage, and of Ross to Baffin's Bay, in search of the North-	
West Passage; both unsuccessful,	1818
Parry's first voyage—Barrow's Strait discovered,	1819
New South Sheiland discovered,	1819
The northern coast of America, from Coppermine River to Point	
Turnagain, explored by Franklin,	1819 to 1822
Parry's second voyage up Honduras Bay,	1821 to 1823
The northern limits of Asia determined by Baron Wrangel,	1821
Death of Belzoni at Gato, on his journey to Timbuctoo,	1823
Denham and Clapperton's journey in Northern and Central	
Africa,	1823 to 1824
Death of Bowditch, the African traveller, at the mouth of the	
Gambia,	1824
Parry's third voyage to Prince Regent's Inlet, &c.	1824 to 1825
Clapperton's second voyage to Africa,	1825 to 1827
Parry's attempt to reach the North Pole over the ice without	
success,	1827
Revolution in France, and the accession of the Duke of Orleans	
(Louis Philippe) to the throne, under the title of "King of	
the French,"	1830

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Revolution in Belgium, and the dismemberment of the king-
 dom of the Netherlands, 1830
 Richard Lander, the African traveller, killed, 1834
 Accession of Queen Victoria, 1837
 Accession of the Duke of Cumberland to the kingdom of Hano-
 ver, which hitherto belonged to the British crown (since the
 accession of the House of Brunswick in 1714), 1837
 The existence of a North-Western Passage proved by some
 servants of the Hudson's Bay Company, 1837
 The North-West Passage effected by Messrs. Simson and
 Dease, 1841
 A large tract of land discovered by Captain Ross, in the direc-
 tion of the South Pole, to which he gave the name of Vic-
 toria Land, 1841
 The Marquesas taken possession of by the French, for coloniza-
 tion, 1842
 The island of Hong Kong ceded by the Chinese to the English,
 and the ports of Canton, Amoy, Foo-choo-foo, Ningpo, and
 Shang-hae, thrown open, 1842

SUPPLEMENT.

BRITISH POSSESSIONS IN NORTH AMERICA.

THE British Possessions in N. America are very extensive, including the Hudson's Bay Territories, Canada, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, the Islands of Newfoundland, Cape Breton, Prince Edward Island, and the Bermudas, besides several smaller islands in the Gulf of St. Lawrence. The climate is severe for a large part of the year, but it is nevertheless esteemed very healthy, and the soil is equal to any in the world, producing large crops of all kinds of grain, hay, potatoes, &c. The trade in timber, grain, flour, furs, pot and pearl ashes, is extensive, and employs a vast number of vessels in transporting them to Great Britain and other countries, whence in exchange the Provinces obtain manufactured goods in cloth, iron, &c., also wines, fruits, &c. &c. In population the American Provinces are rapidly increasing, and at present they cannot contain much fewer than two millions of inhabitants. The length of this country from Cape Charles to the North Pacific is 3500 miles, and the breadth from Barrow's Strait to the Missouri is 2000 miles; but the population is for the most part settled along the margins of the great Rivers and Lakes, while the vast territories in the interior are occupied by thinly scattered tribes of Indians, and by the fur traders, who employ them or purchase their furs, which they bring in, of animals killed in the chase or in traps which they set for the purpose.

*The Canadian publishers, thinking the information respecting the British American Provinces contained in the body of the work too meagre, have added this Chapter and the accompanying Maps of Eastern and Western Canada. For still farther information on the History and Geography of Canada reference is made to the School Book lately published, entitled "A History of Canada for the use of Schools and Families, by J. Roy.

The principal Rivers in British America are the St. Lawrence, Ottawa, St. Francis, St. Maurice, St. John, Niagara, Coppermine, and Mackenzie; and the principal Lakes are Ontario, Erie, Huron, Superior, Athabasca, and Great Slave.

Canada contains a great number of rising Towns, among which may be mentioned the following:—Quebec, MONTREAL (the Seat of Government), Three Rivers, Sherbrooke, Stanstead, St. John's, Chambly, Sorel, St. Eustache, and L'Assomption, in Eastern Canada; and Toronto, Kingston, Cornwall, Brockville, Prescott, Bytown, Cobourg, Hamilton, Niagara, London, Sandwich, and Brantford, in Western Canada.

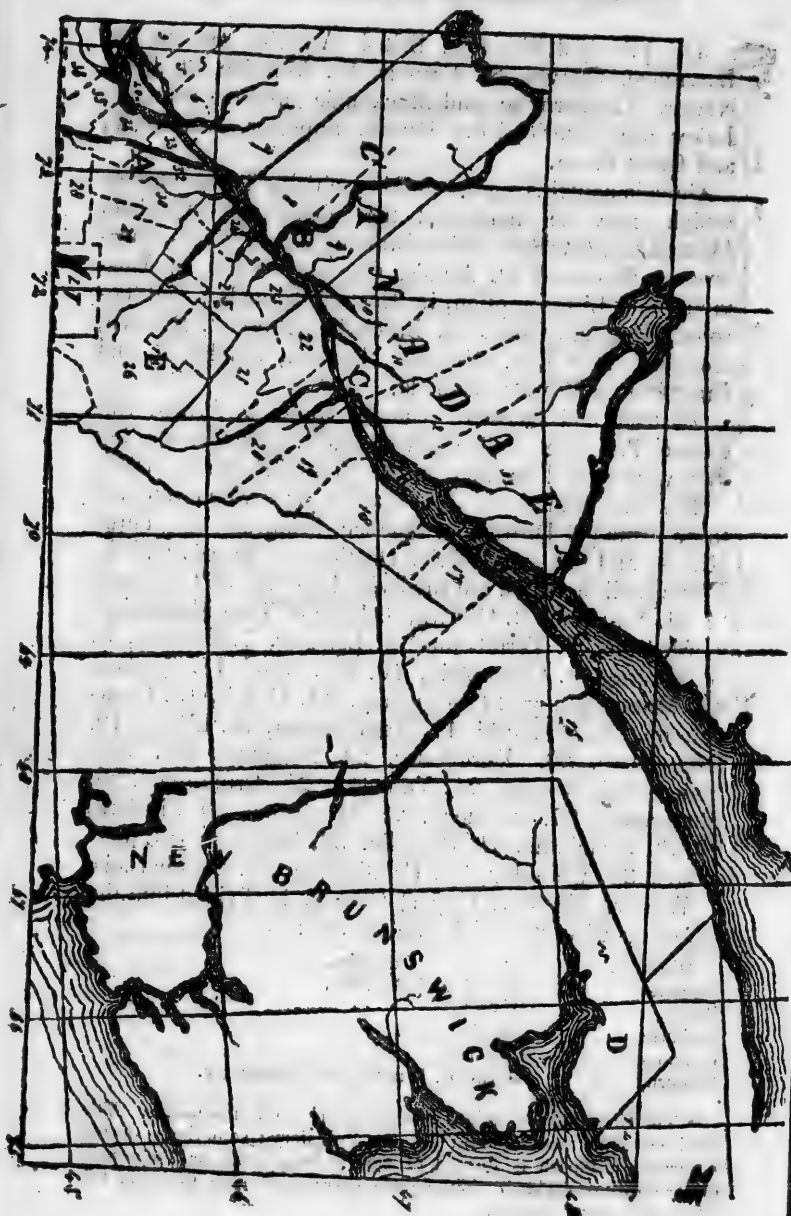
Eastern and Western Canada formerly formed two distinct Provinces, called Lower and Upper Canada, but they were united together on the 10th of February, 1841.

Eastern (formerly Lower) Canada is divided into the three Principal Districts of Quebec, Montreal, and Three Rivers, and the two Inferior Districts of Gaspé, and St. Francis, all of which are subdivided into the 36 Counties* of—1. Vaudreuil, 2. Ottawa, 3. Lake of Two Mountains, 4. Montreal, 5. Terrebonne, 6. Leinster, 7. Berthier, 8. St. Maurice, 9. Champlain, 10. Port Neuf, 11. Quebec, 12. Montmorency, 13. Saguenay, 14. Gaspé, 15. Bonaventure, 16. Rimouski, 17. Kamouraska, 18. L'Islet, 19. Bellechasse, 20. Dorchester, 21. Megantic, 22. Lotbinière, 23. Nicolet, 24. Yamaska, 25. Drummond, 26. Sherbrooke, 27. Stanstead, 28. Missisquoi, 29. Shefford, 30. St. Hyacinthe, 31. Beauville, 32. Richelieu, 33. Vercheres, 34. Chambly, 35. Huntingdon, 36. Beauharnois.

Western (formerly Upper) Canada is divided into the following Districts and Counties, viz.:—

<i>Districts.</i>	<i>Counties.</i>
Bathurst,	Lanark and Renfrew.
Brock,	Oxford.
Colborne,	Peterborough.
Dalhousie,	Carleton.
Eastern,	Stormont, Dundas, and Glengarry.

* The Counties are divided into Seigniories and Townships. The Parishes sometimes contain but one Seignior; sometimes, on the contrary, a Parish is formed of several Seigniories or Townships either entire or divided. The figures correspond with those on the Map of Eastern Canada.





<i>Districts.</i>	<i>Counties.</i>
Gore,	Wentworth (including the Townships of Seneca and Oneida) and Halton.
Home,	York and the City of Toronto.
Huron,	Huron.
Johnstown,	Leeds and Grenville.
London,	Middlesex.
Midland,	Frontenac, Lennox, and Addington.
Newcastle,	Northumberland and Durham.
Niagara,	Lincoln and Welland,—and Haldimand, except the Townships of Seneca, Oneida, Rainham, and Walpole.
Ottawa,	Prescott and Russell.
Prince Edward,	Prince Edward.
Simcoe,	Simcoe.
Talbot,	Norfolk.
Victoria,	Hastings.
Wellington,	Waterloo.
Western,	Essex and Kent.

The names of the Chief Cities and Towns of the other British Provinces in North America are Fredericton and St. John of New Brunswick ; Halifax in Nova Scotia ; St. John in Newfoundland ; Sydney in Cape Breton ; Charlotte Town in Prince Edward Island ; and St. George in the Bermuda.

In each of the Provinces there is a Governor, who is appointed by the Sovereign of England, and represents Her Majesty, a Legislative Council, appointed by the Sovereign, and a House of Assembly, elected by the people. It is necessary, before any laws can be binding, that they be passed by the Legislative Council and the House of Assembly, and receive the assent of the Governor in the name of the Sovereign.

Canada was first settled in 1608 by the French, and they continued to possess it until 1759, when Great Britain acquired it by conquest, and has ever since possessed it.

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